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SEPTEMBER, 1916.

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## Notes and News.

ONE of the most important national events of the month was the Trade Union Congress, and one of the most significant developments is the attention which the Press generally devoted to its deliberations. On many of the matters which were considered a keen general interest was lacking; on others there was divided opinion; but on the fundamental question of the workman's standard of life there was absolute unanimity and the clear expression of a strong determination to defend it at all costs. We trust that the Government will not lose their way amid the tangled undergrowth of the discussions at the Congress, but that they will recognize this all-important fact—that the organized workers of the country will not tolerate the degradation of their standard of life in any form. Another significant incident was the able and moderate, but pointed suggestion of the President, Mr. Gosling, for the "joint control" of industry by the participation of labour in the task of governing the industrial system. Here again the Government would do well to pay due attention to this fundamental question. It is also necessary to record the deep sense of hostility in the minds of the workers to industrial conscription and Prussianism. Labour is slow to evolve a policy, but it is clear to all who have eyes to see that the organized workers are gradually feeling their way towards a policy, based upon the new sense of their value and responsibility arising out of the war. After the war, the workers will rightly claim to be treated as men and citizens, and not as "hands."

THE Commissioners announced on Aug. 26, who are to deal with the position of science and modern languages respectively in our educational system, are, we are glad to notice, not all specialists. A Public School head master is included in each body. The first object of the inquiry is a liberal education, and we hope it will be recognized that men of science have much to learn in the way of clear expression of their results. In modern languages the average Briton is notoriously deficient, though educational literature of the sort is abundant.

IN view of the great increase in the cost of the necessities of life, the discussion of the subject in Parliament and elsewhere, and the appointment by the Government of a Committee on Food Prices, it certainly appears to us that the public require information on the matter. It is all very well for Mr. Pretyman to tell the House of Commons that only 1d. of the increase of 3½d. in the price of the 4-lb. loaf is due to shipping freights, and that the remainder is the result of decreased production and increased consumption directly caused by the war; but this is merely another form of the old political axiom that prices must be governed by demand. What the public want to know is who is taking advantage of their necessities. No objection would be raised by reasonable people to the additional price due to extra wages to workers or to other legitimate causes—for this may help to eliminate waste; but apparently the greater portion of the increase is going into the pockets of the profiteers—among whom we include the shipowners who, by Mr. Pretyman's own showing, have more than quadrupled their pre-war charges.

At a Conference on Aug. 15 between representatives of certain constitutional Women Suffrage Societies and members of the House of Commons sharing their views, it was agreed that, in order to give effect to the claim of women, admitted by the Prime Minister, to have some voice in the industrial reconstruction after the war, a clause ought to be inserted in the Special Register Bill definitely restricting its action to the period of the war. This would secure a fresh consideration of the Register, and enable the question of enfranchising women to be raised again in Parliament before the large industrial readjustments are dealt with that will become necessary at the close of hostilities.

THE particulars of the Annual Greek Prize just established by Lord Cromer will be found on p. 424.

*The Round Table* for September precedes much other admirable matter with an article on 'War Aims.' As the writer points out, the continuance of peace will depend not only upon the Great Powers erecting practical safeguards for public right, but also upon their being sufficiently prepared to be able to enforce them. It may reasonably be argued that such preparation includes compulsory military training. From the second part of the article on 'Economic Policy' we can make only two short quotations:—

"It is always far better to concentrate attention on perfecting one's own methods than on hampering one's rival."

"If there is one lesson the war has taught us it is that our failures were due to conservatism and lack of enterprise among manufacturers, and 'ca' canny' and restriction of output among the workers."

DURING the forthcoming season of plays, operas, and lectures at the Royal Victoria Hall the sum of 5,000l. has to be raised to meet the cost of improvements in the theatre, to be effected next May, as insisted on by the London County Council. We earnestly hope that all who are interested in the splendid work that is being done at the "old Vic." will subscribe to a fund for this purpose in order that the People's Theatre may go on giving Shakespeare's plays, classical comedies, and operas in English at popular prices.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY will shortly issue in its "Camden" series the text of an 'Estate Book' compiled by a Northamptonshire squire at the end of the thirteenth century. The papers arranged for the approaching session include contributions of Imperial and Colonial interest by Messrs. Wm. Foster, H. P. Biggar, and A. P. Newton; 'Thiers's Mission to the Powers in 1870,' by Dr. Holland Rose; 'The Historical Aspect of the

Duel,' by Mr. Forbes Sieveking; and the story of an obscure North-Country plot during the Dutch Wars, by Dr. H. Gee. The series of evening lectures on special subjects of historical interest will be continued from time to time.

\* \* \* \* \*

WE are informed that the Royal Commission on Public Records has adjourned till after the war, having drafted its Final Report and passed for press a volume of Minutes of Evidence and accompanying documents, which will form one of the Appendixes to that Report. The First and Second Reports of the Commission, with the Appendixes, were issued in 1912 and 1914 respectively, and constitute a remarkable history of the official records of England and Wales. The Third and Final Report of the Commission is concerned with Local Records of a public nature, and, to judge from contemporary press reports of the evidence, it should prove to be not less important than its predecessors.

\* \* \* \* \*

WE are glad to welcome the Design and Industries Association, which sets out "to harmonize right design and manufacturing efficiency, accepting the machine in its proper place (after all a sawmill is better than a sawpit) as a device to be guided and controlled, not merely boycotted, by those interested in the production of worthier and more beautiful things." The prospectus of the Association puts its economics in a nutshell: "Good quality is the first desideratum, not cheapness. Better (in actual life and use) few good things than many poor; few lasting than many often replaced. As there must be cheap things, let them be simple. Unnecessary complexity obviously means *less real value*."

\* \* \* \* \*

FOR the first time in the history of the Royal Academy, an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts is, by permission of the President, Sir Edward Poynter, and the Council, to be held in their galleries. A plan has been initiated to utilize to the utmost the vast wealth of creative and inventive power latent in England. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, with this idea in view, is arranging an exhibition, which will be open from Oct. 2 to the end of November, and which is intended to be fully representative of British resources, and expressive of the determination, by the sheer superiority of British workmanship, to replace enemy products.

\* \* \* \* \*

MISS A. MARTIN writes from Loretto Convent, Pretoria, South Africa, to tell us that she proposes to erect a school on the borders of the Transvaal and on the side of Rhodesia or the Orange Free State, so as to further the cause of the British Empire, and in memory of her cousin Francis Thompson. The facilities for educational work are such that the enterprise is expected, after a few years, to become self-supporting. Meanwhile we commend the scheme to the generosity of the many readers who must have enjoyed the fine criticism in prose which Thompson in his last years contributed to *The Athenæum*.

\* \* \* \* \*

BY the death of Dr. Edward Moore, who had been Canon of Canterbury since 1903, the world of letters loses an accomplished Dante scholar. With his 'Time References in the Divina Commedia' (1887) he began a series of studies which led to the Oxford text of Dante (1894), universally recognized as masterly. Dr. Moore's researches concerning the text and life of the poet won him a wide reputation. At Oxford he was well known as a great champion of St. Edmund Hall, of which he was Principal from 1864 to 1913, and which his enthusiasm kept up to a good standard of learning.

"WAR," says the Greek poet, "is fain to take no evil man, but aye the best." The losses of scholarship on service are large. We notice with regret the recent death of Mr. R. J. E. Tiddy, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and of Mr. Gordon Butler, one of those brilliant sons of the Master of Trinity, Cambridge, who carried all before them.

\* \* \* \* \*

LORD REDESDALE, who died on Aug. 17, was known to many by his exceptional charm of person and distinction of manner. In his career he proved himself unusually versatile. An excellent linguist, he learnt French and German as a boy, and, when he went to the East, he acquired such an extensive acquaintance with Japanese ways as to produce a classic, 'Tales of Old Japan,' 1871. 'The Attaché at Peking,' 1900, and 'The Garter Mission to Japan,' 1906, were composed of attractive letters from the same regions. At home he did good service for London as Secretary to the Office of Works, 1874-86, and as a Trustee of the National Gallery and the Wallace Collection. 'The Bamboo Garden' (1896) was a record of his cultivation of many sorts of bamboos at his place in Gloucestershire, where he revealed his talents as an expert gardener.

\* \* \* \* \*

WE are sorry to notice the death of Mr. Francis Warre Cornish, who retired from the Vice-Provostship of Eton last spring, and had spent many years in teaching at his old school. An excellent classical scholar, Mr. Cornish produced a good prose rendering of Catullus, the latest form of which is in the "Loeb Library," and other literary work which is marked by a graceful style and fine taste. His two volumes on 'The English Church in the Nineteenth Century' are hardly complete for so large a subject, but are lucidly written and, on the whole, impartial. He was at his best in his study of 'Jane Austen' for the "English Men of Letters" series, for he was happy in literary appreciation. His fiction—'Sunningwell' and 'Darwell Stories'—is not outstanding in importance, but has the unpretentious charm of a choice mind.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE death, through a street accident, of Mr. Henry Tennyson Folkard, F.S.A., removes one who was not only an able librarian, but also an industrious bibliographer. Mr. Folkard was born in London in 1850, and was trained in the London Library, marrying a daughter of Robert Harrison, the librarian of that admirable institution. After serving as sub-librarian at the Royal Academy, he went to Wigan as first librarian of the Public Library there. The fine reference collection of the Wigan Library—the best of any in our provincial towns, except Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham—was his creation; its splendid bibliographical catalogue is his monument, and one that will endure for no small space of time. This catalogue is a valuable work of reference in many libraries outside Wigan; and of the sectional catalogues dealing with special subjects, the one on mining and metallurgy is used for bibliographical purposes at the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. Mr. Folkard was an original member of the Library Association, for many years a member of the Council of that body, and, though he seldom or never made a speech, he was a regular attendant at the meetings, and one whose opinion was always esteemed.

\* \* \* \* \*

It seems worth while to make a brief note of the death—which occurred at Lewes on the 10th of last month—of Mr. Charles Dawson, Clerk to the Uckfield bench of magistrates. From the observation of some peculiar flints, with which the road from Lewes towards the Weald had been mended, he was led to visit the pit near Pilt Down Common from which they had

been taken, and there became the discoverer of the famous Pilt Down skull. The *monumentum ære perennius* has taken few more curious forms—few that will carry a name more securely from one generation to another.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE two papers of the series dealing with the effects of the War which we publish this month relate to Education and Temperance. We have been compelled to postpone to a subsequent issue the one announced on the effect of the War on Religion. The papers are obtainable separately at 1d. each or 5s. the 100.

\* \* \* \* \*

It will be noticed that the article in this issue on the dismissal of Dr. Geraldine Hodgson from Bristol University is signed "A Member of *The Athenæum Staff*." The signature is adopted in order that our readers may appreciate the fact that it is written by a lady who is not only personally conversant with the whole matter, but who has also convinced us of the necessity of our using our influence to obtain light on the matter in the interests of education generally.

This article has been submitted to the Chancellor of the University before publication, as were our comments in our issues for July (p. 313) and August (p. 361), but without any acknowledgment.

## THACKERAY'S ILLUSTRATIONS: THEIR PERSONAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL INTEREST.

It is very rarely that an author is a successful illustrator of his own works. Lear and W. S. Gilbert drew inimitable sketches of their whimsical and fantastic verbal quips. Du Maurier was, perhaps, a greater artist than author. Thackeray was certainly a greater author than artist; but he remains the most interesting example of a novelist who was able to illustrate his own literary creations with drawings very humorous, quaint, and pathetic: drama and horror and passion were beyond the reach of his pencil in the same successful degree, and when he did essay them, on rare occasions, he treated them with a bizarre touch.

Opinion has always been sharply divided as to the exact merits of Thackeray's pictorial work. Some critics have pronounced it to be merely grotesque caricature of faulty proportions; and others, including Charlotte Brontë, have found in it the perfection of anatomy and form. Technical errors they may often possess, but it is irrefutable that very many of Thackeray's drawings exactly suit and vividly interpret the scenes in the text, not only because they realize his own intentions and conceptions, but for the more artistic reason that they are compact of contemporary detail and accessories, and are permeated with the life and spirit of the period they illuminate. Certainly the author's own illustrations give far more pleasure and amusement than those supplied by other eminent artists to some of the Thackeray novels—always excepting Doyle's delightful drawings in 'The Newcomes,' which are, indeed, akin to Thackeray's designs in spirit and execution. Thackeray wrote in April, 1854:—

"I have seen for the first time the engravings of 'Newcomes,' some of which I like very much indeed. Why, Doyle ought to bless the day that put the etching needle in his hand.... He does beautifully and easily what I wanted to do and can't."

Thackeray at the outset of his career, before he had found the right *métier* for his literary genius, had serious thoughts of devoting himself to Art alone—"That was the object of my early

ambition," he said. When he was 21 years of age he wrote from Paris: "I have been thinking very seriously of turning artist. I think I can draw better than do anything else, and certainly like it better than any other occupation." But in those early days other people did not agree with him. The story has often been told how, in 1836, Thackeray applied to Dickens for the post of illustrator to 'The Pickwick Papers,' vacant by the suicide of Seymour, and went to Furnival's Inn with some specimen drawings, which Dickens "did not find suitable." It is not so well known that Thackeray was employed that same year by Harrison Ainsworth to illustrate his romance of 'Crichton'; but the drawings proving unsatisfactory, the project fell through, and Maclise was engaged as illustrator in Thackeray's place. In letters to his publisher Macrone, Ainsworth wrote:

"I conclude you have written to Thackeray and forwarded him the sheets of vol. iii." "Get me Thackeray's address from the Father [Prout], as I wish to write to him. There is a picture in the Museum at Paris I wish him to see." "I saw the Father this morning. He has heard nothing from Thackeray, and expects to hear nothing: I am not displeased with this, as I am sure Maclise will make admirable suggestions."

But Maclise, in turn, was superseded by Hablot Browne, who eventually illustrated 'Crichton.'

Though naturally depressed by these and similar rebuffs, which followed fast on the neglect accorded to his published folio of extremely humorous designs entitled 'Flore et Zéphyr' (a copy of which can now realize 226*l.*), Thackeray continued to draw when so inclined, until at last he set foot in his kingdom by his work for *Punch*, and was finally crowned by the success of 'Vanity Fair' in 1847, when his merits as both author and artist were, after long delay and disappointment, fully recognized.

It is not the object of this article to deal with Thackeray's drawings from the critical or technical standpoint; it merely aims at tracing the personal association they often possess with their designer, and to point out their topographical interest—if not value—as views of places now vanished or much changed by the march of "Progress," in London especially.

To begin with 'Vanity Fair,' we are at the outset confronted by the vignette and its variable interpretation. The present writer inclines to the belief that it has a personal association with the author, and that the figure is more or less an auto-portrait of Thackeray—or at any rate symbolical of him in his rôle of literary showman—gazing into the warped mirror of life, of Vanity Fair; behind him is his box of the puppets who figure in the tale-show. In a letter written in 1848, discussing the characters and object of his great novel, Thackeray said:

"Don't I see (in that may-be cracked and warped looking-glass in which I am always looking) my own weaknesses, wickednesses, lusts, follies, shortcomings? in company let us hope with better qualities about which we will pretermit discourse."

But why in the background of the vignette should there be a view of a church with *two* towers? The solution suggested is that, the personal element of the drawing being granted, this building is an adaptation of Ottery St. Mary Church, which has two towers at the west end, and the Rectory adjoining, much in the style of the illustration. With this Devonshire parish some of Thackeray's happiest boyhood memories were entwined, for here, at Larkbeare near by, he spent his holidays with his mother and step-father. In 'Pendennis' (which is known to be autobiographical in part) he writes of Ottery St. Mary under the name of Clavering, and recalls how, standing with his mother on their lawn at sunset,

"there was a pretty sight: it and the opposite park of Clavering were in the habit of putting on a rich golden tinge.... the little river ran off noisily westward, and was lost in a sombre wood, behind



which the towers of the old abbey church of Clavering (whereby that town is called Clavering St. Mary's to the present day) rose up in purple splendour."

So, perchance, in the vignette to 'Vanity Fair' there is an allegorical fancy that amid all the vanities and sins and turmoil of life there remain in the background of memory scenes from far-off happy days of youth and innocence and peace. If we can take the figure in the vignette to be Thackeray with his box of puppets, then it is legitimate to turn to the tail-piece at the end of the novel and see therein the portraits of the author's two little girls: "Come, children, let us shut up the box and the puppets, for our play is played out." The same little girls acted as models for the children in the plate entitled 'Miss Sharp in her Schoolroom,' as Lady Ritchie relates.

When about seven years old Thackeray went to a school kept by Dr. Turner on Chiswick Mall, where he remained until January, 1822, and although it is impossible to identify the actual house, owing to the Rate-Books of that date not being available, there is little doubt that Dr. Turner's Academy was located in what is now known as Walpole House. This picturesque, mellow, seventeenth-century building, with its many heavy-framed windows, had been, over a hundred years earlier, the last home of Barbara Villiers, Lady Castlemaine and Duchess of Cleveland, the imperious mistress of Charles II., and mother of the first Duke of Grafton. Here she died in 1709, and as another writer has observed:—

"It almost seems as if that terribly seductive face would peep out from the top window, and a cry would be heard such as curdled the blood of Ann Radcliffe's heroines. Walpole House looks as if it must be haunted... at midnight, perhaps, the tapping of high heels is heard on the worm-eaten staircase, or the faint rustle of a silken gown glides mysteriously down a dark passage."

However, no ghosts seem to have troubled the little Thackeray whilst here, though it is very likely the influence of the romantic old house was unconsciously impressed upon that facet of his imagination which, years later, shone forth and sparkled in 'Henry Esmond,' and most certainly he recalled Walpole House for 'Vanity Fair.' He was not very happy at the school, and on one occasion made an escape up Chiswick Lane as far as the Hammersmith Road, where the traffic of the great world of London decided him to return to the comparative peace of Dr. Turner's establishment. Miss Pinkerton's Academy was created some quarter of a century later; and that it was Walpole House that Thackeray had in mind when writing the opening chapter of 'Vanity Fair' is evidenced by his charming little initial letter-sketch, which gives a view of Chiswick Mall, with the railings and stone balls (still in existence) on each side of the gate of Barbara Villiers's old house; beyond are Bedford House and a distant view of Chiswick Church. The large illustration of 'Rebecca's Farewell to Chiswick Mall' is not topographically correct. The picture of Dobbin reading in the playground (chap. v.) might be construed into a back view of Walpole House; but the actual original of "Dr. Swishtail's Seminary" is not clear; it is probably a combination of impressions of Charterhouse, Dr. Turner's, and that other school where Thackeray was boarded in early childhood and was supremely unhappy, as he recorded towards the end of his life in 'The Roundabout Papers'—'On Letts's Diary':—

"We Indian children were consigned to a school of which our deluded parents had heard a favourable report, but which was governed by a horrible little tyrant, who made our young lives so miserable that I remember kneeling by my little bed of a night, and saying, 'Pray God I may dream of my mother!'"

That shows how lasting were Thackeray's memories of his early days.

The three views of Vauxhall Gardens in chap. vi. may be taken to be fairly accurate representations of that vanished resort near the Wandsworth Road where, for close on two hundred years, the people found open-air amusement of the kind perpetuated in later times at Earl's Court and Shepherd's Bush. In passing, one may remark on Thackeray's curious foot-note accompanying the last Vauxhall sketch, stating that he found the costumes of the period (1815) he wrote of hideous, and accordingly depicted the characters of his book in the dresses and uniforms of the forties. And yet the costumes of the Waterloo era, with officers in gorgeous uniforms and slung jackets, and women in gowns of the Empire style, are now rightly regarded as extremely picturesque, and much favoured in any scheme for fancy dress.

The plate 'Rebecca makes Acquaintance with a Live Baronet,' a characteristic example of Thackeray's best illustrations, gives a glimpse of Berkeley Square; but this district will be discussed presently when dealing with Gaunt House. 'A Family Party at Brighton' is scarcely an accurate representation of the situation of the Ship Hotel, where the scene is laid; but a thinly sketched picture in the text of chap. xxxiii. well suggests Clarendon Terrace, Kemp Town. The scenes in Brussels and Paris may pass without comment.

In the second volume the picture of Lord Steyne (chap. xiii.), and the plate 'Col. Crawley is Wanted' (chap. xvi.), bring us to debatable ground and the vexed question of the originals of Gaunt House and its owner, Lord Steyne. It is curious how all the commentators of Thackeray's novel have decided that Lord Steyne was drawn from the third Marquis of Hertford, mainly, it would seem, because this same nobleman was depicted by Disraeli in 'Coningsby' as Lord Monmouth, and because he had an agent or managing man, John Wilson Croker, who suggests the character of Wenhams in 'Vanity Fair.' But Disraeli drew his characters for his political novels very faithfully from life; Thackeray merely took an original and adapted the borrowed personality to his own fictional purposes. As far as Lord Steyne had a model, it was undoubtedly—from internal evidence in the book itself—Francis, second Marquis of Hertford, and father of the third holder of the title, who is invariably but erroneously accredited with the Steyne characteristics. It is true that Thackeray's woodcut of Lord Steyne bears some resemblance to Lawrence's portrait of the third Marquis, inasmuch as both heads are bald on top and face to the left, but there the likeness ceases. And now for facts. The second marquis did not die until 1822, which covers the period of 'Vanity Fair,' when the third marquis was only about 40 years old, whereas Lord Steyne is described as an old man and a grandfather. Further, in the chapter entitled 'Gaunt House,' Thackeray says: "The Prince and Perdita have been in and out of that door," &c. The Prince of Wales (George IV.) separated from Mrs. Robinson finally in 1783, when the future third marquis was only six years of age. In the same paragraph, Égalité, Duke of Orleans, is mentioned as a friend of Steyne's; Égalité was executed in 1793. The second marquis was a notorious roué in the style of Lord Steyne, and bore the sobriquet of "The Hoary Old Sinner," one of his most scandalous acts being the seduction of Mrs. Massey.\* Thackeray gives Lord Steyne the imaginary Court appointment of "Lord of the Powder Closet"; the second Marquis of Hertford was Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, but his son was not. But, as already indicated, the character of Steyne must not be taken too literally as an exact picture of any original, whether a Marquis of Hertford or the third Marquis of Lansdowne—to

\* See the contemporary newspapers, *The Examiner*, *The Courier*, &c.; also 'The Twopenny Post Bag,' by Thomas Moore, and 'D'Holbay; or, the Follies of the Day,' 1844.

whom some have endeavoured unsuccessfully to assign the dubious honour. Most certainly the Marchioness of Steyne bears no resemblance to the ladies of the Hertford family: the second marquis's wife was the superb Isabella Ingram, the favourite of George IV., and supplanter of Mrs. Fitzherbert in his affections; and the wife of the third marquis was the vivacious Maria Fagniani, the credit of whose paternity was variously assigned to the Duke of Queensberry, George Selwyn, and the Marquis Fagniani, and who herself was the putative mother of Sir Richard Wallace.

Granting, however, that Thackeray had the second Marquis of Hertford in mind when depicting Lord Steyne, it might naturally be deduced that the Seymours' town mansion, Hertford House in Manchester Square, was Gaunt House. But such, apparently, was not the case, for a glance at the drawing 'Col. Crawley is Wanted' establishes the fact that the author more probably intended Gaunt House and Gaunt Square to represent Lansdowne House and Berkeley Square, because in this plate is seen the absurd statue of George III. in the rôle of Marcus Aurelius, which formerly stood in the centre of Berkeley Square. Mr. Beresford Chancellor, in his 'Squares of London,' has suggested that Harcourt House in Cavendish Square was the original of Gaunt House; but the statue which stood in this square was of "The Butcher" Duke of Cumberland, in military attire of his period, and not in bogus Roman garb such as his nephew displayed in the statue in Berkeley Square and Thackeray recorded in the drawing, as may be seen in the illustrated editions of 'Vanity Fair.' It is possible that the author in his descriptive passages intentionally combined features of both Manchester and Berkeley Squares, and also, perhaps, of both marquises, so as to avoid the charge of suggesting too closely that a certain Lord Hertford was his prototype; and the introduction of Lansdowne House would account for the erroneous belief, mentioned above, that the third Marquis of Lansdowne was the original of Lord Steyne. But the second Marquis of Hertford must claim that eviscerated honour, such as it is, as far as character is concerned, even though his son may resemble the woodcut of Lord Steyne.\*

To pass on to other illustrations in the book, 'A Meeting' presents a pretty view of Kensington Palace and Gardens. The delightful picture 'Georgy goes to Church Genteelly' gives a contemporary view of Russell Square from Woburn Place. The Osbornes, we are told, lived at No. 96 Russell Square. There is, of course, no such number, but the house Thackeray had in mind was on the west side, for that is established by the fact that the Sedleys lived on the east side: "There was a hackney-coach stand hard by in Southampton Row," and when Amelia paid her last visit to No. 96, "she could see over the trees of Russell Square the old house in which she herself was born." Before leaving this book, which has illumined sombre Bloomsbury with romance for all time, let us recall that old John Sedley inspired two of Thackeray's most poignant meditative passages—the one depicting the pathos of an auction in a once familiar house (in the chapter 'How Capt. Dobbin bought a Piano'), and the other on inevitable death ('In which Two Lights are put out'). Sadly true it all is; the friendliest, brightest homes will one day be empty and dark, and, their erstwhile owners gone to the Great Desolation; the once-loved possessions are dispersed in the sordid public sale.

Curiously enough, 'Pendennis,' though dealing much with London, possesses only a few illustrations which come within

the scope of this article, for the scenes are mainly of interiors. The plate 'Calm Summer Evenings' shows the view of Ottery St. Mary, previously alluded to when dealing with the vignette of 'Vanity Fair.' 'Youth between Pleasure and Duty' and 'A View from the Dean's Garden' give glimpses of Exeter Cathedral, the former also introducing the first presentment of Foker, who, as is well known, had a very definite original in the person of Andrew Arcedeckne of the Garrick Club. 'The Captain won't go Home till Morning' is interesting as proof of Thackeray's habit of inserting little details in his sketches. The scene is Covent Garden, and the—to some—cryptic letters "M M U M S" on the house, to the railings of which the inebriated Costigan clings, prove it to be the Old Hummums Hotel, which stood, until 1881, at the south-east corner of the square, and derived its odd name from a corruption of the Eastern word Humoum, signifying Turkish or hot-air baths, and bagnios of ill-fame, which formerly abounded in this neighbourhood.

In the second volume of 'Pendennis' are two more sketches of Vauxhall, and in 'Almost Perfect Happiness' a reminiscence of another bygone pleasure of Londoners long since abandoned—a dinner at Greenwich. In the middle of the last century a dinner at the Ship or the Crown and Sceptre or the Trafalgar at Greenwich, or at the Star and Garter, Richmond, was the most usual form for a bachelor's hospitality to his friends of the other sex. But with the advent of motor-cars and trips further afield, and the establishment of large restaurants in London, the old riverside taverns have fallen into desuetude or—as in the case of the Star and Garter—ceased to exist. In the initial letter of chap. xxxiii., towards the end of 'Pendennis,' there is a representation of Thackeray's study in Young Street, Kensington; the actual armchair depicted is still in the possession of Lady Ritchie, and was the one used constantly by her father.

'The Newcomes' and 'Henry Esmond,' being illustrated respectively by Doyle and Du Maurier, do not come within the range of this article, though one would fain linger over both, so suggestive are they of comment. For the same reason we must pass over Frederick Walker's illustrations to 'The Adventures of Philip' and 'Denis Duval,' only pausing to record one interesting fact. The frontispiece to 'Philip,' entitled 'Thanksgiving,' was intended to show the interior of the church of St. George the Martyr in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, and the faces of the two children were portraits of Miss Grace Dalziel and Gilbert Dalziel, daughter and son of Edward Dalziel—one of the brothers Dalziel, the famous wood engravers. Mr. Gilbert Dalziel, subsequently the editor of *Judy* and founder of *Ally Sloper*, well remembers going to Frederick Walker's studio to sit for this drawing in 'Philip,' and he possesses a very amusing letter from the artist written to him at this time. Frederick Walker was introduced to Thackeray by Joseph Swain, the wood engraver who executed most of the novelist's own drawings.

Though the illustrations in 'The Virginians' were drawn by Thackeray, they need not detain us long, for here the artist was not depicting places and streets as they were in his time, but rather his idea of their aspect in the eighteenth century—the period of the story. 'A Rencontre in Fleet Street' is good, showing old Temple Bar and the impaled heads of the Jacobites who suffered after "the Forty-Five." The initial letter to chap. xxvii. is a free transcription from the third plate of Hogarth's 'Industry and Idleness.' The illustration entitled 'Harry is Presented to a Great Personage' causes some speculation as to what the scene in the background represents, because in the text Harry Warrington was taken "to Court" for his introduction to George II. But this scene is not "at Court," neither can it be identified with the neighbourhood of St. James's or Kensington. The church steeple looks very much like that of St. Martin's-in-

\* There are apparently very few portraits extant of the second Marquis of Hertford. He was painted as a boy by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and a bust and recumbent statue, both by Sir Francis Chantrey, are in the Ashmolean Museum.



the-Fields, so possibly Thackeray intended the locality of the introduction to be outside the Royal Mews, which were rebuilt by George II., in 1732, almost exactly on the site of the present National Gallery. 'Behind Montagu House' gives a glimpse of the church of St. George, Bloomsbury, crowned by the popinjay statue of George I. in Roman fancy dress, borrowed plumes being, no doubt, considered appropriate for a masquerading British monarch made in Germany. 'Despondency' and 'Hope' present more or less fanciful views of Tottenham Court Road in the middle of the eighteenth century, the latter plate including Whitefield's Tabernacle.

That delightful little tale 'The Great Hoggarty Diamond' was illustrated by the author in his peculiarly appropriate style at its best—humour and pathos, and a touch of the bizarre in unison with the story. The plate 'A Coronet, by Jingo,' again illustrates Thackeray's love of little details. Lady Drum and Titmarsh are driving away from the jeweller's in Coventry Street by Leicester Square, and the words "Miss Linwood" on one of the houses recall the fact that it was on the site of the present Empire that, during the first half of the last century, Miss Linwood's needlework pictures were exhibited to the number of sixty or more. This innocuous but dreary show was one of the staple day-time entertainments to which children were taken in those days; what the kinema-reared child of 1916 would say to it had better be left unsaid, even in imagination. The plate illustrating 'Over Head and Ears in Love' gives a sketchy view of Richmond Bridge and Asgill House.

The 'Paris' and 'Irish' Sketch Books, and 'Cornhill to Cairo,' contain most entertaining illustrations, but they do not suggest any special comment; and the same remark applies to the even more humorous drawings accompanying 'The Book of Snobs,' 'Travels in London,' and 'Burlesques.' In 'The Book of Snobs,' however, possibly the presentments of certain club snobs—Spavin and Capt. Shindy—were more or less portraits of their originals, Mr. Wyndham Smith and Mr. Stephen Price of the Garrick Club.

The Hogarthian drawings for 'Mr. Deuceace' and 'Catherine' were intentionally exaggerated, and have a touch of the terrible about them in keeping with those grotesquely sombre tales.

'The Roundabout Papers,' which contain some of Thackeray's most effective and characteristic writing—kindly rumination and charming little reminiscences of his own early days—have also some interesting illustrations. That introducing 'On a Lazy Idle Boy' was drawn at Coire in the Alps; and that illustrating 'On Some Late Great Victories' shows No. 52 Brompton Crescent, then occupied by Major Carmichael Smyth, and the railings are still unchanged (Lady Ritchie says), though newsboy, crossing-sweeper, and orange-girl, if still alive, are now old, and he who sketched them long dead. 'Tunbridge Toys' is quite a pretty picture in miniature.\* The initial letter to 'On Being Found Out' is, perhaps, a reminiscence of Thackeray's early school at Chiswick. 'On a Peal of Bells' begins with the words:—

"I am reminded somehow of a July day, a garden, and a great clanging of bells years and years ago, on the very day when George IV. was crowned. I remember a little boy lying in that garden reading his first novel. It was called 'The Scottish Chiefs.' The little boy (who is now ancient and not little) read this book in the summer-house of his great-grandmamma. She was eighty years of age then. A most lovely and picturesque old lady."

The present writer, wishing to identify the scene of this passage and its accompanying illustration, referred the question to Lady Ritchie, who states:—

\* This and two other drawings by Thackeray were sold for 25*l.* in 1915.

"My father's great-grandmother was Mrs. Becher. She lived at Fareham, in Hampshire, on the Portsmouth Road. The house is now the Reading-Room; it is in the High Street, and has a garden behind it. This is what my father was alluding to in 'On a Peal of Bells.'"

So let us regard this little sketch as an auto-portrait of Thackeray at the age of 10, with Fareham Church and Mrs. Becher's summer-house in the background. In the same volume, for the paper 'Round about the Christmas Tree,' we find a back view of the former little boy at the age of 50. Thackeray was fond of introducing portraits of himself. In the Prefatory Remarks to 'The Book of Snobs' he is seen pursuing Col. Snobley with a large fork; in the initial letter of chap. ii. of 'Lovel the Widower' he is grasping the hair of fleeting Time; and at the beginning of 'Christmas Books' is that delightful little figure of a very plaintive Thackeray indeed, with his jester's mask removed. He can be found elsewhere in 'Christmas Books'; but throughout other books all the initial letters and tail-pieces designed by Thackeray repay study, for they are full of fancy and delicate humour and charm.

The illustrations to 'Christmas Books' contain some of the artist-author's best work. What a wealth of humour is here displayed! how well varying types of character are visualized! and with what skill a touch of pathos is imparted! The urchins in 'Dr. Birch and his Young Friends' are truly delightful, and were doubtless well-remembered figures from Chiswick and Charterhouse. The mirthful fancy of the sketches in 'The Rose and the Ring' is in a distinctly different style, and resembles that of Doyle, and, in later times, W. S. Gilbert. In 'Mrs. Perkins's Ball' the presentments of the Mulligan are possibly composite portraits of William O'Connell (cousin of Daniel O'Connell) and the O'Gorman Mahon, from both of whom the character is said to have been drawn. And, finally, 'Our Street' brings us to Young Street, Kensington, seen in 'A Street Ceremony'; and 'The Lady whom Nobody Knows' is walking in Kensington Square: the square tower of the old church is seen in both pictures, for the present Decorated church and spire of St. Mary Abbots date only from 1869.

But Kensington, like the rest of Thackeray's London, is sadly and irretrievably changed in the fifty-two years that have elapsed since his death, and it is thanks to his written words and animated drawings that we can recover the aspect and vital spirit of the vanished past. Thackeray, conjointly with Dickens, Phiz, and particularly Leech, revivifies that dear dead world of London in the middle of the nineteenth century—a world of women in voluminous dresses, poke bonnets, and ringlets; of hirsute men in paletots and peg-top trousers; of quaintly garbed children, the joy of papa and mamma; of buxom maidservants and tall be-plushed Jeameses. They lived, it is true, in gloomy-looking houses in sombre, drab streets; but, once within those houses, what cosy warmth, what bright firelight, and odours of substantial cooking, and unstinted supplies of port and madeira and sherry. And, above, what domestic beatitude and happy nurseries, whence troop the children, all stiff-muslined and tight-suited, yet shouting and rosy, to crowd the ramshackle cab, with its much be-caped ancient driver, and so off to a jolly night at Astley's or the pantomime in conditions of real frost and snow, or yellow fog and link-boys, such as we moderns wot not of. Blessed period of port and progeny and domesticity in *excelsis* from Buckingham Palace to Bloomsbury Square and brand-new Bayswater: though we smile at you, we love you. Despite its limitations, it was a good, solid, happy time of English life at its best, and, for us who come after, it lives again in the pages and inimitable drawings of Thackeray, a faithful delineator of the modes and manners of his period.

S. M. ELLIS.



## THOUGHTS ON NATIONAL SERVICE AND NATIONAL UNITY.

THE writer very gladly, yet with diffidence, accepts an invitation to present in *The Athenæum* some considerations from a new angle on the subject of National Service. He has lived with his thoughts on this subject for many years, submitting them constantly to the test of outside criticism, and that yet more exacting criticism which comes from frequent reconsideration of a thesis in alternating moods of hopefulness and despondency.

No one of discretion will readily allow himself to be persuaded that he has found a comprehensive solution for so many-sided a problem. As age and widening experience work havoc with the more forthright dreams of ardent youth one finds less and less confidence in symmetrically tabulated "schemes." It seems, however, a paramount duty not to let a sense of the complexity of the national problem sterilize thought and action. The problem of defence, for example—to take only one phase of the future that lies before England—presents itself with a new force, with new implications, and against an entirely new background. A solution must be found, and the more general the discussion of the matter the more likelihood is there of a solution that will be effective, and nationally acceptable—which we hope is to say the same thing. These ideas are, then, presented in anticipation of such discussion, though they are in themselves no more than the material which may stimulate thought and provoke constructive criticism. In the interests of brevity a kind of mental shorthand must be adopted, and points indicated rather than developed.

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It has been an inevitable result of our highly organized political party system to make extremists even of people who in other relations of life are balanced and tolerant. It is a fair division—as fair as any such simple generalization can effect—to separate the political thinkers with their pleaders and followers into two broad groups: those who stress the point that no political or social progress is possible unless the safety of the State be first secured; and those who emphasize the fact that it matters little if a State be great or safe if the individuals who compose it have no real opportunity or capacity to share in or understand its greatness, and no particular reason to appreciate the blessing of its safety. Both these self-evident propositions would, on reflection, be accepted by both sides. It is not, however, the problematical propositions that might be accepted if considered, but the actual propositions that are explicitly considered and accepted that dictate in practice people's conduct and political action. No one supposes that a thoughtful Conservative is undisturbed by the consideration of the manifest tragedies of poverty and restricted opportunity, or has deliberately decided that the present distribution of wealth is wholly equitable, or the national organization completely satisfactory. Nor had the average "Progressive" before the war—the relatively few fanatics on this side can balance the relatively few real reactionaries and indifferentists on the other—come to the deliberate conclusion, having considered the implications of the British Commonwealth as it actually exists, and the international factors as they actually exist, that national defence was an entirely secondary problem that could safely be shelved.

In actual fact, however, the folk who, for instance, supported Lord Roberts's ceaseless efforts to establish National Service, or universal military training, were not those who had realized very keenly how little so many of our fellow-countrymen had to defend, what a ludicrous failure of human wisdom the conditions of our cities, workshops, schools, and hospitals betrayed. They

were very largely people to whom it came natural to assume that the lower classes emphatically needed discipline. What had bitten into Lord Roberts's followers, and dictated their actions, was the obvious fact that the King's Government had to go on; that the Imperial responsibilities did exist, and could not be lightly thrown off; that there was in fact a challenge from without that would have to be met before taking up any challenge from within.

The other folk, with their thoughts in actual fact fixed on the other end of the problem (and it is simpler here to make the reservation that we are dealing with the serious and the sincere men who exist in both parties and all groups), did misread the signs of the times, did cry peace when there was no peace. They were preoccupied with their own theses. It did, in fact, seem less important to them that the King's Government should go on, than that certain disabilities of the governed should be removed.

They did, moreover, perversely assume (even with the Swiss example before them) that "military" and "militarist" were synonymous terms. True, England would need to take a great step forward in the surrender of caste prejudices and customs before its army could have the spirit of the Swiss army. But it is equally true that the good Radical and Labour man had ideas about the soldier very much like those of a member of the Protestant Alliance about the Jesuit. But their suspicious and reluctant attitude was a grave mistake. It was important that, instead of persuading themselves that an army was largely unnecessary and essentially evil, the mere product of a perverse expansionism, the reforming as against the Conservative politicians should have accepted the essential fact (which, of course, the war has brought home for the first time), and tried to remould the army nearer to the pattern of a citizen army, an army of the people; should have tried to modify the military method, so as to get out of it the fullest available fruits in the physical and moral transformation of the human material which passes through it.

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If the abolition of armed forces had been at one moment or another a practical possibility, then all who were concerned with the clamant interests of the less fortunate, and with the removal of disabilities of one kind or another, might logically have devoted themselves altogether to such active opposition as should cause its abolition, remaining thereafter free to pursue wholeheartedly the other causes dearer to their souls. But, since the facts have proved that the "other fellows" were right, that the army must be kept, their higher duty is to put a good deal of their thought into the planning of a new and better type of army. As it is, the development and control of this essential national function fall almost exclusively into the hands of those experts and amateurs who believe in armies, and are, therefore, fittest to shape and handle them, but whose outlook is, *ex hypothesi*, limited and class-conscious.

There are, of course, many advocates of the citizen army in the ranks of Labour and Socialism. These tend to emphasize the citizen rather than the soldier, just as the military school tends to forget the citizen in the soldier, or rather is prone (to put the matter more fairly) to emphasize only certain aspects of his citizenship. Modern war being not precisely "a picnic," a modern army will not allow of any loosely disciplined "democratic" constitution. The democratic element must prove itself in the interest which all parties take in the question of defence; in the finding of the right system and the right leaders, leaders chosen not so much from a class or caste as from the best available talent; in expressing the national will and in duly subordinating the individual to the national will. All of which touches the often misapprehended essence of real democracy and true

liberty. It may be well to put forcibly to the Progressive, as an *argumentum ad hominem*, that there will never be the right kind of army so long as only the (*ex hypothesi*) wrong kind of men are interested in it.

The writer's ideas on National Service spring from a deep conviction as to the poverty and sterility of a patriotism which is only expressed in fighting terms; from the thought that we still have war because we are in truth not yet fit for peace, have not yet turned our eyes fairly on the civic work that lies to our hand, work which must be done before we can express ourselves in a true nationalism; and that essentially "more important than to defend England is to have an England that is worth defending." Yet, since the day when it was too late for peace with honour or with safety, it has seemed to him, as to so many who have shared the same fundamental position, that the clearest duty and the highest privilege were service in the field on behalf of England, who, with all her faults, seems rightly orientated (which is the essential thing that matters), and holds, with puzzled but essentially clean and honest purpose, an ideal which is of service to humanity. It has been heartrending to hear of friends whose whole life in peace was given to the attempt to make freedom a universal, not a partial inheritance—a religion, not a shibboleth, in this dear land—being called to a death which has broken their splendid work. But we can share their fine certainty that duty lay that way. All this personal comment is set down, not, it is hoped, in any spirit of egotism, but as the shortest way of explaining from what point of view this problem of National Service has been approached. It is so emphatically a day in which we have to rewrite our labels.

For brevity and clearness' sake it will be well for the writer to state his proposals and conclusion with more exactness and confidence than any honest soul can possibly feel in so complex a matter.

There can be no effective scheme of National Service which does not include civic service, that is, service in such functions as hospital work, health or factory inspection, messenger and telephone work, unskilled agricultural work, *e.g.*, docking and thistling. Some of this work would fall more naturally to women rather than to men. These items are not, of course, enumerated as definite parts of a scheme, but as instances for discussion.

One of the most mischievous assumptions, far-reaching in its evil effect, has been the identification of the term National Service with service in the ranks of an army. The army service is merely the most dramatically conspicuous and visibly necessary form of service to-day. It is not more essential than civic service, but merely more visibly essential. At the same time it is clear that army service will remain for some time to come a chief pre-occupation and absorb a significant amount of national energies.

The plea here suggested is that even now (and particularly now) the other claim should be and could be recognized to the national profit, and without any diminution of effective security. It should even contribute to our security, and that without any stress on the obvious argument that, even from a soldier's point of view, it does not pay to lose recruits for the army in the first year of their babyhood, or let a still greater number deteriorate, mentally or physically, in the next score or so of years. Any effective scheme must, of course, be universal in its application, and include the service of women, even if that part of it only came into operation by degrees. Such a scheme ought not, it is most important to note, to "make work" for the sake of regimenting people, but aim at doing work that needs doing.

It is important that it should not be organized in any mood of State worship. The "they-must-be-disciplined-and-managed"

school at one end and the Fabian bureaucratic school at the other (Milnerian and Webbian) are both apt to tend to an exaltation of the State as an entity separate from the nation; and this, however well meant, may be no other than our friend the Prussian in a new wig.

Respect for the law (a good old English custom, though a little out of fashion since the Passive Resisters, the Pankhursts, and the Ulster Volunteers, with their tragic *sequelæ*) is a true form of civic service. This is said lest it be supposed that the writer is under the delusion that only service which is ordered and labelled is true service. The new volunteer armies proved the very widespread existence amongst us of a national spirit of service and duty. But few voluntarists will deny the clumsiness, or entirely approve the cajoleries and subterfuges, of the method of the organizers of voluntarism. And few "civicists" would dare to hope that an appeal for a national rally to stamp out the slums, or save the infant, or turn the narrow educational ladder into a highway, or deal with syphilis or phthisis, or the amenities of Smethwick, or Cradley Heath, or Ancoats, or the Cowgate, or Bethnal Green, would have gathered together a tenth of such numbers.

It might well seem right to both schools, the honourably conservative and the sanely progressive, that there should be exacted of all, during the impressionable years of adolescence, some act of official recognition of the paramount claim of the State (that is of the people in its corporate and socialized capacity) to the service of its citizens in emergency. And the word "emergency" can surely be given no narrow significance.

It is the merest folly to talk of this as "Prussianism." It will be the antithesis of Prussianism if the spirit which dictates it, and the men who organize and administer it, stand for the British as against the Prussian ideals, and if all the national groups combine to make it effective, instead of one proposing and the others doing their best to dispose of any comprehensive scheme. For the nation it will indeed be a great thing to be constrained by the common will to give something to the common service which at its very worst would be a bore to be endured for disciplinary purposes (no bad thing so long as it be not assumed that only Labour needs discipline), but in its highest aspect a consecration like the knight's vigil. If that simile amuses, it shows how far we have yet to go before we understand the deeper implications of National Service.

The kinds of work (in general terms) that could be done by such an organization of National Service are:—

All work which leads nowhere, *e.g.*, blind-alley work which leaves the worker after a few years in no better economic position and no hope of a better position, work which does not train him or develop in him any higher human faculty, and which often simply creates in the individual the permanent and insoluble problem of wastrelism. To "shove" into the army such pitiful folk is no cure. The army of a democracy should be no machine for moulding spoilt citizens into decent men, but should be an organization of the best citizens for the most exigent purpose.

Also certain kinds of unskilled work, such as, for instance, street scavenging. There is, of course, a sort of career in scavenging, and skilful foremanship is necessary. But the bulk of the work could be readily learnt and done under direction by any healthy male. And is scavenging as a career good enough for a British citizen? Is it likely to bring out the latent qualities of intelligence which it is a function of reasonable work to develop? Scavenging is only mentioned, not as a particularly degrading or deadening form of work, but rather as one easy to organize on a national-municipal service basis, and as the kind of service better done by relays of conscript labour than made the life, work of any man. It should not pay the nation, if a long view be taken, to let anyone do continuously work which can be done by anybody without special training.

And then there is the whole range of constructive and conservative work, such as afforestation, reclamation of foreshore and waste lands, health inspection in its subsidiary forms, and even possibly organized research and statistical work.

These memoranda will serve to indicate, in shorthand, the lines of thought which, the writer suggests, may bring us to an ideal of National Service conceived in a more catholic spirit. In a further paper we may profitably consider some detailed difficulties and advantages.

JOSEPH THORP.



## LITERATURE

## NEW LIGHT ON SHAKESPEARE.

WAS Shakespeare ever in Italy? We seem to remember in the fantastic work of a solid Teuton a whole chapter devoted to his probable visit to Venice, but no sufficient evidence has been accumulated to justify any such idea. The Italian local colour in the plays is nothing like so elaborate as that achieved without residence by many authors who have no chance of immortality.

Yet we think that Shakespeare owed a great deal to Italian—not only to such sources as the story of Bandello which is the basis of 'Twelfth Night,' but also to Italian as a school of polite learning, and an instrument of culture which has left many words in English. On the other hand, as Mr. Collison-Morley points out in his study of 'Shakespeare in Italy,' "English literature was slow in crossing the Alps." His book, part of which is reprinted from our own columns, is a capable and interesting study of the gradual appreciation of Shakespeare by our Allies, who have supplied what veterans of art and taste consider the most masterly rendering of Shakespeare in modern times, the Othello of Salvini. It was through French Anglomania that Italy learnt to know Shakespeare, and in the early years of the eighteenth century Apostolo Zeno, though a man of vast learning, was capable of writing 'Ambleto,' a music-drama, without ever having heard of 'Hamlet.' The first Italian to mention Shakespeare, Antonio Conti in 1726, was in London from 1715 to 1718, and astonished at the irregularities of the poet's genius. We think Mr. Collison-Morley fairly shows that Conti really knew little of Shakespeare, and owes little to him in his 'Cesare.' Paolo Rolli, who was also in England in 1715, had a genuine appreciation of Shakespeare, but did little to enlighten his countrymen. Shakespeare as a sinner against the Unities was tabooed, and only came into Italy through the influence of Voltaire. Voltaire, in fact, made the literary opinion of Europe, and could not help seeing the greatness of the "madman" whose "brilliant monstrosities" offered good matter for his gift of ridicule. The supreme English drama of that day was Addison's 'Cato,' and Shakespeare's shocking indulgence in gore, coarseness, and trivialities was affirmed throughout the eighteenth century in Italy. But by the end of that century Italians had got much profitable employment in England, and Anglomania became the fashion.

*Shakespeare in Italy.* By Lacy Collison-Morley. (Shakespeare Head Press, Stratford, 6s. net.)

*An Essay on Shakespeare's Relation to Tradition.* By Janet Spens. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 2s. 6d. net.)

*Shakespeare after Three Hundred Years: the Annual Shakespeare Lecture, 1916.* By J. W. Mackail. (Milford, for the British Academy, 1s. net.)

"Sachspir" came in after more correct authors. Baretto, Johnson's friend, was Voltaire's enemy, and he turned on him and denounced him in a celebrated 'Discourse' as an inaccurate humbug. Baretto wrote in French, and wrote excellent sense in his violent manner. He was very different from admirers whose judgments, however favourable, remind us of notices of Greek plays by those who cannot read Greek. They can be traced to other sources of criticism or are common-places.

With the arrival of the Romantic Movement all was changed; Shakespeare was an author to put up for the cause of freedom. Alfieri, who knew something of him, was classical, and careful not to yield to his influence. The first great Italian writer who understood Shakespeare was Manzoni, but he was no English scholar, and had to use a French translation.

In acting selected plays one or two Italian masters have made an international reputation. Gustavo Modena, generally considered the greatest Italian actor of the last century, had Tommaso Salvini and Ernesto Rossi as his pupils, but he himself failed with 'Othello.' The successful version of that story in Italy is undoubtedly Verdi's opera. Even in the most admired presentments by great Italians the differences between English and Italian temperament have been notable. The declamatory style of Italy is not ours; 'Hamlet' belongs to the brooding North, not the passionate South. The Italian, as in the version Mr. Collison-Morley saw in a little mountain town in 1904, invents new "business." The slow sense of impending fate is not enough for him, nor, we may add, for the lovers of sensation and sentiment who are now the greater part of an English theatrical audience. These considerations, we think, rather than the decay of the declamatory style of acting in this country, have reduced the position of Shakespeare on our stage. At the end of his always judicious and well-directed summary of a multitude of witnesses, Mr. Collison-Morley suggests that

"even an Englishman who ranks Dante above all other poets is rarely a whole-hearted enthusiast for Shakespeare, however fully he may realize his greatness."

That, we think, is generally true, and yet we knew a distinguished and whole-hearted Dantist who, comparing the two supreme poets, said in the free exaggeration of casual talk: "Dante! Oh! Dante's only a character in Shakespeare."

'Shakespeare and Tradition' is a short book due to the influence of Prof. Murray and folk-lore. Dr. Janet Spens has evidently an enthusiasm for folk-lore research and for the Professor's ideas of the Greek *φάρμακός* or scapegoat. These ideas have led her to conclusions on Shakespeare and the Greek drama which are striking, but not, we think, likely to satisfy anybody who is not a folk-lorist. Such approaches to Shakespeare on a special side nearly always lead to gross exaggerations. The evidence in matters of folk-lore is never extensive, and commonly

has to bear more weight than it can carry. Anthony Munday is represented as the source through which Shakespeare was led up to the use of the folk-play, but it is admitted that much of Munday's work is obscure. In referring to Palladino and Onion Dr. Spens forgets to name the play in which they occur, and altogether her style is rather elliptical. She shows considerable ingenuity in detecting traces of folk-plays or dances in Shakespeare's dramas, but we cannot admit that he consciously combined such elements with a more or less literary story when he was composing his dramas. We agree that in 'As You Like It' the song, 'What shall He have that Killed the Deer?' fits in well with the ritual of a folk-dance preserved in Staffordshire; but we cannot see in Jacques the leader of a morris dance, or a suggestion that he is the prime mover of the action just because he gives a neat word of dismissal to the various characters at the end. He does this because he is the best talker with the most licence: is any other reason necessary? We read further concerning 'As You Like It':—

"There are other suggestions of the folk-play—for example, the serpent so oddly found in Arden may be the dragon of many of those plays, the wooing of Rosalind by Orlando may be suggested by the wooing of Cicely (e.g., in the Lutterworth play), and, finally, the general mating at the end is like the linking up of couples in a country dance."

A snake that coils round a man's neck (Shakespeare does not call it a "serpent") bears but a mild resemblance to a dragon, and is much more natural in Arden than the lioness which is also introduced. How many stories, perversely literary and deaf to folk-lore, have by this time repeated the other resemblances mentioned?

The treatment of Parolles in 'All's Well' when his cowardice is exposed is connected with Hocktide festivities, and it is suggested that "if they knocked him about like a human football, as he richly deserved, the analogy would be clearer even than it is." This is far-fetched, and the ordinary reader will not know why the football idea has to be introduced. A casual reference elsewhere to "mania or mana" may also surprise those who are not familiar with Dr. Marett's great and comforting word.

We cannot believe that Shakespeare began 'King Lear' as a comedy, or a romance of his last period. Surely the old king is disordered from the start, and his disorder increases to a tragic end. Cordelia even inherits in her obstinacy some of his weakness. It is the tyranny of mental rather than physical decay which undermines the life of Lear. At one point in the book the author seems to see this, and at another to ignore it. She confuses us by dropping a play and then starting it again several pages later.

What culture survival lies behind the Greek drama? What was its beginning and significance? The number of answers given recently is bewildering. The latest we have seen in *Folk-Lore* says that this drama had its origin in the wearing of masks. Dr. Spens is so taken with the



idea of the scapegoat or *pharmakos* that she finds the characteristics of this unfortunate figure broadcast in the hero of Greek drama :—

"The essence of tragedy is just this figure of the *pharmakos*, or scapegoat, one round which an appalling cloud of guilt hangs and who is yet morally innocent. It explains the common instinct that the tragic hero must neither be innocent nor guilty, but must be overwhelmed by a tremendous catastrophe which we yet feel to be a natural consummation of his action."

But the Greek hero of drama is not morally innocent, though he may frequently be described as taboo. The "common instinct" in this case does not need explanation. It is pleasure in a puzzle. It is the interest in a dilemma which makes the hero attractive. We cannot endorse the generalization that Sophocles "accepts, and is interested in the scapegoat, not as victim, but as developing divinity"; still less can we suppose that Sophocles, more archaic in this than the other two dramatists, got from the scapegoat tradition the idea of a connexion "between divinity and something shameful—unnatural crime and loathsome disease." The idea is alien to every conception we have of his genius.

The book is too short, we think, to explain fairly what the author has to say, and it is not well arranged. It has good things in it, but it encourages, we regret to see, slipshod English. A Doctor of Letters should not leave in her text "whom... is a fugitive from justice," or "Being a comedy, he followed his usual method."

We are glad to see in pamphlet form Dr. Mackail's lecture on 'Shakespeare after Three Hundred Years,' which was delivered to the British Academy last summer. Like all his work, it is an elegant piece of writing and worthy of its author's taste. But for once Dr. Mackail seems to us rather to exaggerate his points as if they would not carry weight without being over-emphasized. He explains, wisely enough, that

"to read a philosophy into Shakespeare, or to invent some 'obsession' in him and hunt for traces of it throughout his work, is not only idle but hurtful; because this stands between us and Shakespeare and vitiates our view of him."

But the extent to which Shakespeare floated with the stream is, we think, overstated. The epithets "sweet," "pleasant," "gentle," show that Shakespeare was excellent company. Do they show more? Do they indicate a "flexibility of soft manners and far from rigid morals"? A forgotten artist who said that "Shakespeare was like putty" is highly praised for his appreciation, and it is suggested that Shakespeare

"did not impress his contemporaries greatly. Very likely we also might find him quite unimpressive, simply because he would not be occupied in impressing us. He would be doing something quite different: taking our impression. Shakespeare had *le don terrible de la familiarité*."

But how could a man who saw so much, and saw more in three minutes than the

rest of the world in three hours, fail to be impressive? Scott, as we have said before, had this gift of seeing and noting everything, the same keen judgment of humours, the same wide zest; and we do not think that his contemporaries failed to find him impressive, though he never sought to be so.

To say that Shakespeare has among his characters no favourites and no antipathies is to supply a useful counterblast to vain imaginings; but such an attitude would make him superhuman. One cannot help detecting a personal preference or aversion here and there, and we think such instincts are reasonable. We should hardly describe the "involved elliptic later style" as "sheer mastery," though this verdict is somewhat modified later. Sometimes Shakespeare was near breaking his instrument. His quick-coming thoughts drove him beyond even his great means of expression. He grew tired. How else can we explain the poor stuff he apparently admitted beside verse and thought that are the world's delight in 'Cymbeline'?

The essay everywhere provokes discussion, which is a tribute to its quality. But with all its elaborateness, it has some simple advice which is most pertinent :—

"We can best honour, as we can only appreciate Shakespeare, by reading him. This is not a portentous platitude; for it is what few people do."

Others might even go so far as to suggest that Shakespeare might be acted, since he was a playwright. But what would the copious and indefatigable composers and compilers of revues say?

#### AIDS TO BIBLICAL STUDY.

'THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO THE BIBLE' was published in 1892, and it argues much both for the advance of scholarship and better appreciation of the needs of learners in recent times that a thorough overhauling of the work had become necessary. Many of the original articles reappear in a revised form, but several others have been rewritten, and there are, besides, a sufficient number of entirely fresh articles in the volume to give it largely the character of a new publication rather than a new edition of the old.

Confining ourselves for purposes of the present notice to the new contributions, we place first the article on 'The Revelation of St. John,' by Dr. H. B. Swete, who retired from the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge rather less than a year ago. Within the compass of about nine pages we have here an account of one of the most difficult parts of the Bible, written in a manner which exhibits in an

*A Companion to Biblical Studies, being a Revised and Rewritten Edition of the Cambridge Companion to the Bible.* Edited by W. Emery Barnes, D.D. (Cambridge, University Press, 15s. net.)

*A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Epistle of St. James.* By James Hardy Ropes. "The International Critical Commentary." (T. & T. Clark, 9s. net.)

equal degree a veteran's ripe learning and wisdom. It was, of course, impossible to give many details, but most of the essential points are brought out with conspicuous lucidity. It is as well for young students and intelligent readers in general to be told by Dr. Swete that the scholars who would treat the Apocalypse as a patchwork of earlier and even Jewish composition

"overlook the fact that the person who claims to have written both the beginning and the end of the work, has left the impress of his style and manner upon every part of it."

Nor was the warning unnecessary to

"beware of reading into words written in the first century a direct and conscious reference to the details of later history,"

and—among other things—of giving

"a literal interpretation to the thousand years' reign with Christ of the martyred saints."

It seems right to mention next the thoughtful article on the 'Theology of the New Testament,' by the Rev. G. H. Clayton, Fellow of Peterhouse. It contains just what the class of students and other readers who are likely to use the 'Companion' will require to know, and the style in which it is written reflects both earnest conviction and a clear grasp of the development of theological ideas. The article also shows incidentally the care (necessary in a publication of this kind) which has been taken to avoid overlapping. Instead of including all the books of the New Testament in his survey, Mr. Clayton tells his readers that

"the Johannine writings, in which the theology of the New Testament reaches its highest point, are treated elsewhere."

This quotation brings us more particularly to the papers on the Gospel of St. John and the Johannine Epistles, by Dr. A. E. Brooke of King's College, Cambridge, whose excellent work on the Epistles concerned we reviewed on its appearance (*Athen.*, Oct. 12, 1912, p. 410). The remaining new contributions on Biblical books are on the 'Ten Epistles of St. Paul,' by the Rev. A. V. Valentine-Richards of Christ's College, Cambridge, and the Epistle to the Hebrews, I. and II. Peter, and Jude, by the Rev. B. T. Dean Smith of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The two new writers on Old Testament subjects are the Rev. H. C. O. Lanchester of Pembroke, and the Rev. W. A. L. Elmslie of Christ's College, Cambridge, the former contributing a paper on the Historical Books (besides writing on 'The Later History of the Jews to the Birth of Christ'), and the latter dealing with the history of the Old Testament text and the ancient translations of it. All these articles will, of course, well serve the purpose for which they are intended, but one is rather surprised to find in Mr. Elmslie's work a statement like the following :—

"There is ample evidence to show that they [i.e., the Hebrew vowel-signs] were not in use before the 5th cent. A.D., and that the

system was the product of Jewish scholarship during 7th-9th centuries."

There are two contradictory statements in this sentence, one being that the vowel-signs did not come into use before the 7th century, and the other that they may have been in use from the 5th century onward. Or does Mr. Elmslie wish us to lay special stress on the word "system"? But if so, he ought to have made his meaning clearer.

There remain only two new contributions by the editor himself, one being a discussion on the "Testimony" of Josephus to Jesus Christ, and the other a chapter on the Sacred Literature of the Gentiles. For the latter article, which deals with Assyro-Babylonian, Egyptian, and Persian religious literature, we have nothing but praise; we doubt, however, whether the defence of the entire genuineness of the famous passage in the eighteenth book of the 'Antiquities' of Josephus will find general acceptance. There are several points to which exception may be taken, but it will be sufficient to question the suitability in this place of the rendering of *εἶπε ἀντὶν αὐτὸν λέγειν χρὴ* by "since it is befitting to call him a Man," instead of the usual "if it be lawful (or befitting) to call him a man." Dr. Barnes is, of course, anxious to escape the implication of the passage that Josephus was a believer in Christ; but many will still consider it more likely that, whilst the usual rendering of the clause is to be retained, it can only be regarded as an interpolation. If so, there is (after the removal of some other interpolations) hardly anything to show that Josephus did not write the "Testimony" in a form the exact wording of which may probably never be recovered.

In his 'Commentary on the Epistle of St. James' Prof. Ropes presents us with one of the most extensive recent commentaries on any book of the Bible. The entire Epistle contains no more than 108 verses, and occupies less than three good-sized octavo pages, with two columns to a page, in the English Bible; but the new work upon it numbers no fewer than 316 pages, the Introduction covering pp. 1-115, and the remaining 200 pages dealing with the text. From this a person not well acquainted with the Christian Scriptures might conclude that this part of the New Testament was particularly difficult to understand, that the thoughts conveyed in it appear to require a great deal of unravelling, and that its language seems to be either very much involved or in other ways specially hard to explain.

Yet the fact is that it would be difficult to point to any section of the Bible which, for the most part, appeals in a more homely or more direct way to the ordinary (or, let us say, general) reader than the Epistle attributed to St. James. What, for instance, could be clearer than the description of pure religion at the end of chap. i., or simpler than the contrast drawn shortly after between the treatment received in synagogue (or church) by the man "with a gold ring, in fine clothing," and the "poor man in vile clothing"? And—

to take but one other example—what could be more popular in style than the saying: "The tongue also is a little member, and boasteth many things"?

This, then, is one of the most telling cases in which the simple reader appears to part company, more or less decidedly, with the scholar. Multitudes of devout religious people read—and in their own way thoroughly understand—these clear-cut exhortations as an integral part of the great Book which provides them with the guidance they need; there are many others who may well be attracted by the purely literary quality of this ancient and very simple ethico-religious little treatise. Neither of these classes of readers find their way obstructed by any special difficulties or pitfalls, though they may occasionally stop to think or ask a plain question of one kind or another; whereas before the scholar there arise multitudes of difficult questions—questions of date and authorship; questions of allusions, religious development, and theological attitude; and questions concerning the history and exact meaning of numerous words in the original Greek.

That Prof. Ropes has done his utmost for the advanced student and investigator, in whose interest "The International Critical Commentary" is being issued, follows from what has already been said regarding the extent of his work. Yet it would be rash to say that the last word has now been said on this interesting and important subject. Scholars differ far more among themselves than simple readers are apt to do, and our present commentator naturally only speaks, on certain debatable matters, for the side on which he has ranged himself. Was the Epistle after all, as several notable scholars still think, written by James the Lord's brother, or must this exceedingly attractive view of things be finally abandoned? Prof. Ropes reaches the conclusion that the "tract was originally pseudonymous," and that it must have been composed somewhere between 75 and 125 A.D. But it would, we think, be doing him an injustice to suppose that he is not sufficiently aware of the possibility that the truth regarding it may eventually be shown to lie in another direction.

We will, by way of pointing out how uncertain a scholar's interpretation of a crucial passage may be at times, refer only to our author's treatment of part of the opening verse. His paraphrase of "to the twelve tribes which are of the dispersion" is as follows:—

"To that body of Twelve Tribes, the new Israel, which has its centre in Heaven, and whose members, in whatever place on the earth they may be, are all equally at home and in the dispersion."

It cannot, of course, be denied that such an explanation is the outcome of much learning and much thought, but it will still seem to many scholars no less than to simple readers that if the author of the Epistle had meant to say anything of the kind, he could have said it in the same clear and simple manner in which the entire little treatise is composed.

## RECONSTRUCTION

It is to be feared that the end of the war is not yet, but the time is ripe for a full discussion of after-war problems.

In the unofficial discussions which took place at Ruskin College at the end of July, the Report of which lies before us, we have, in our opinion, suggestions which contain a far larger percentage of enduring truth than anything which has as yet emanated from the official governing class.

Prof. Pigou, who read the paper on the first day, entitled 'The Disorganization of Industry, Commerce, and Finance: the Problems to be Faced,' was the least satisfactory. First, it seems to us strange that he should speak of humanity as forming no part of the economic wreckage which the world is enduring from war. The loss through death and disablement is the most appalling and disastrous of the whole economic waste. We may, as Mr. Webb explained on the second day, make good other economic wreckage—though it should be remembered that in doing so we shall be spending energy and time which might otherwise have been employed in a forward movement—but the potentialities inherent in all those heroic lives that have ended can never now be fulfilled.

In comparing the readjustment in industry which will have to take place when peace breaks out with what occurred at the beginning of the war, Prof. Pigou insufficiently emphasized the fact that, unless war has educated us to the need of heroism and self-sacrifice in other times than those of war, the conditions will be very different—a point which was touched upon by Mr. Greenwood on the second day. We cannot say we are enamoured of the Professor's idea of our erstwhile soldiers enjoying "a well-earned holiday at the expense of the State." While glad that the distressing conditions under which they are now living should be removed, and agreeing that leisure time will be necessary, we are of opinion that the early days of peace will be no time for holiday-making in what has been the general sense of that term. Though Gladstone's opinion that change of work is as good as play must certainly not be taken too literally, our men will be far happier in regaining their energies while engaged on some light form of constructive work, as opposed to the destructive work that they have been engaged upon, than they would

*The Reorganisation of Industry.* By Prof. A. C. Pigou, Arthur Greenwood, Sidney Webb, A. E. Zimmermann. (Ruskin College, Oxford, 7d. net.)

*Reconstruction and Industrial Peace.* By Arthur Greenwood. (H. J. Stone, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, 1d.)

*The After-War Settlement and Employment of Ex-Service Men in the Oversea Dominions: Report to the Royal Colonial Institute.* By Sir Rider Haggard. (St. Catherine Press, 3d. net.)

*An English Education for England.* By M. E. Sadler. (Contemporary Review, September, 1916.)



be merely idling. What we have to do now is to decide as to the work which should receive precedence over other work. There will be no real lack of work; the difficulty will be with the initial capital which must be found until results begin to accrue.

Though admitting the need for revision in the wages of certain groups of workers, Prof. Pigou assumes the *status quo* with regard to wages, and, therefore, the continuance of the old order after the war, an assumption with which we are not inclined to agree. We must not omit to state that the Professor did say that taxation will have to take into consideration ability to pay.

It seems to us necessary to allude to one fallacy which obtains large credence, and which does not appear to have been refuted by any of the speakers; that is, that the industrial problem will be partially solved by those resuming an unproductive existence who became producers during the war. A moment's thought on the part of any intelligent person should be sufficient to convince him or her that any relief thus obtained will be woefully superficial, and that in reality the solution of our economic problem can only come about when everybody is worth his salt to the community—in other words, produces in some form or another as much as he or she consumes, for increase of real capital is only possible in so far as useful production exceeds consumption.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood took as the subject for the second session, 'How Readjustment may be Facilitated after the War.' He advocated broadly a Ministry of Labour with a Demobilization Committee and the using of Labour Exchanges. He dealt in some detail with the protection of partially disabled soldiers who accept employment from being exploited by profiteers, and also with the manner in which the State should be protected from being exploited through them, laying down two principles:—

"Firstly, the right of priority of employment should be fully admitted; but if as a result of economic changes during the war it cannot be carried out in the letter, the nearest equivalent employment should be found at wages and under conditions not inferior to those enjoyed by workmen prior to the war. Secondly, where the emergency war workers still continue in their war-time occupations they should be employed at wages and under conditions equivalent to those of former workers in similar work. The application of these principles and the treatment of special cases must be left to the Demobilization Committees."

He added:—

"The general Labour policy must be to preserve the position which Labour has reached and to prevent the economic developments which have taken place during the war from becoming a danger to Labour's general advance."

In dealing with the all-important question of women he was, in our opinion, quite sound, especially in the following declaration:—

"The fact of women in industry must be accepted; and though on national grounds a case may be made against the employment

of women in certain kinds of heavy and exhausting work, over the rest of industry the only reasonable policy is to allow women to find their own level. In this way, efficiency will be the test of the employment of female workers. So far as the Trade Union movement is concerned, it would be disastrous if the women, for lack of sympathy, were driven to enrol in Trade Unions of their own."

The general position envisaged by his paper is as follows:—

The pressure of war has not only brought about an efficiency in the employment of machinery which the so-called times of peace failed to do, but it has also added immensely to the number of employables.

Even when we deduct such of these as it would certainly be unwise to continue at their present work, the fact remains that economy of production has benefited. In addition, many intrinsically pernicious restrictions on work—the disastrous outcome of the workers' need of protection from most vicious exploitation—have been abrogated—but only for the period of the war.

The solution towards making such abrogation permanent would seem to be a general agreement to a far more adequate payment for manual toil, which would automatically permit of a most considerable shortening in the hours of work—above all it would make work well worth doing as far as possible, and give the workman control over the conditions under which he labours. The great need is for sane consumption and the recognition of the worker as a human personality. It should be the work of men like Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Zimmern (the latter read the last paper at the Conference) to educate the nation to that point of view.

The third day's paper was by Mr. Sidney Webb—'The Contribution of Industry to Revenue.' Mr. Webb had evidently proved to his own satisfaction that we can "pay for" the war by adding 10 per cent to the productivity of the worker; in other words, if we do this, the material wealth of the British Empire can be brought back to the level it stood at before the war. If the spiritual wealth is to suffer further decrease, we fail to see any good in Mr. Webb's suggestion. If it is intended to get that extra 10 per cent out of those who have hitherto borne the burden and heat of the day, then it is not only uneconomic, but it is also highly dangerous. If, on the other hand, we are going to get something more than 10 per cent of work out of those who have practically never done any useful work at all before, we are to that extent going to help them to a better spiritual state, and we have nothing but praise for the suggestion.

Mr. A. E. Zimmern read the paper at the last session of the Conference on 'The Control of Industry after the War.' He dealt admirably with the extreme danger of Mr. F. W. Taylor's system of scientific management. Like everything else, there intrinsically is a great deal to be said for certain sides of it, but "working people" have so comparatively recently been credited with souls that the danger of

relapsing into a way of regarding them as working automatons is very real—a danger not only to them, but also, now that their intelligences have been so far quickened, a tremendous danger to those who at present number themselves among the ruling classes. As Mr. Zimmern says:—

"We all know that it is what we do that makes us what we are; and if a man spends the best part of his day doing what could be equally well done by a gorilla, no amount of wages or of security can make up for the continuous degradation to which he must thereby be exposed."

First must be considered "the joy that it is natural for men to feel in their work," then all things—including even scientific management—can be added unto it. And how is that joy in work to be got?

Again we agree most heartily with Mr. Zimmern—the workman must "feel that his work is fulfilling a social purpose." "Every trade and every industry is or ought to be serving a public need." Mr. Taylor's idea of taking from the workman even the small amount of responsibility that is his at present is fatal.

"To use the workman's arms and legs, and to ignore that he has a brain, is to ruin him as a craftsman and to degrade him as a man."

Our own experience proves that the real advance is to be got by making men more, not less, responsible for their work.

We have only one adverse comment to make on Mr. Zimmern's paper. In the case of the Post Office, which he takes as an example of what may be accomplished, he clings to the idea of its being run for profit. As we explained in our article 'Meeting our Liabilities' in last month's issue, our own opinion is that it would be much better to show the public what enormous benefits can be derived by proper management. Moreover, if we were made to pay directly for wars, instead of such payments being concealed under increased charges for necessities, should we not be the more inclined to avoid a recurrence of such woeful extravagance?

Another article, by Mr. Greenwood, of consequence upon the subject, has been published as a reprint from *Progress*. We do not agree with his denunciation of compulsory arbitration courts. It is possible, however, that his objection is to the acceptance of awards being made compulsory.

To what he says on the matter of profit-sharing the present writer must add his distaste for it on the ground that it is inimical to the interests of consumers, opening the way as it does to a system of more general profiteering.

We have only room to reproduce two paragraphs with which we are in most hearty agreement:—

"However strongly a common danger may have consolidated hitherto conflicting interests in the pursuit of a common purpose, the unity which results will not persist so long as the reasons for conflict are inherent in the social system."

"The way to peace is through freedom. Hence it is, because freedom will be won but slowly, that industrial harmony will not be achieved in our day; hence, also, the need for concentrating more particularly upon the root causes of discontent in industrial life."



Another after-war problem of a different kind is dealt with in Sir Rider Haggard's Report to the Colonial Institute entitled 'The After-War Settlement and Employment of Ex-Service Men in the Oversea Dominions.' We cannot altogether congratulate Sir Rider on the way he has put his matter together. Much of his diction is loose, some of his matter is unnecessary—for instance, many of the allusions to luncheons and dinners. We are delighted, however, with his strong condemnation of the disabilities at present attaching to native labour in South Africa as being "purely artificial and uneconomic."

There can be no doubt of the success of Sir Rider's mission to obtain facilities for the settlement of British soldiers overseas under the British flag rather than under the flag of other nations. Ample precautions having been provided against the importation of undesirables, it was unlikely that labour to cultivate great tracts of virgin soil would be rejected. The Appendixes are by far the most interesting part of the pamphlet. The first is the report of the speech-making before his departure. In the first paragraph Lord Curzon's allusion to the "war work that is patriotic, but is not very profitable," was perhaps only one of those things which would have been better expressed differently, but his dogmatic statement that "wages must fall" was decidedly open to question. Nothing was more necessary than Lord D'Abernon's plea that the mission should be extended to women, in view of the surplus of women at present in the British Isles; and, being on the subject, we heartily endorse the remarks from Sir Rider himself:

"You might fill the world with Anglo-Saxon people, if they existed and would only avail themselves of these stretches of territory that wait for them. The great need of the Empire to-day is population. We remember, when we were young, how the outcry was 'Keep down the population.' That is a deadly doctrine. The Empire has no room for Malthusianism. If we are to hold a quarter of the earth we must not let our population decrease, rather it should be increased. We are trying to hold it now with under 60,000,000 white people. I say you must try to multiply them. You must increase the people of the Empire."

The second Appendix which we think the most important of all, contains Mr. Jesse Collings's letter to *The Times* questioning the wisdom of advocating the departure of our manhood when so much of our native land is lying uncultivated and under-cultivated. Unfortunately it is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that, unless agricultural conditions are improved here, it is useless to expect that virile men will not avail themselves of tempting offers to go elsewhere.

Whilst dealing with questions of reconstruction we would draw attention to a masterly treatment of another fundamental aspect of the problem. Dr. Sadler's article on 'An English Education for England' in *The Contemporary Review* for September should be widely read. His plea is that

"what may be done by the nation at this

crisis for education in England should be English. There is some danger lest, with the best intentions, we should be led to apply, with too little discrimination, American ideas or Continental ideas to our English educational thought."

With this we are wholeheartedly in agreement, and we are glad that Dr. Sadler should have singled out for special treatment two problems which vitally affect—not merely the well-to-do, but the whole mass of the common people:—

"Next came the war, with its revelation of the merry courage and dogged dutifulness of the young men who had been trained in our public elementary schools. The whole question of national education in its relation to life opened out in a new perspective. And it became clear that, urgent as are the needs of the secondary and technical schools and of our Universities... by far the greatest problem before us lies in the elementary school and in the possibility of developing an active and inspiring life in the continuation class, which should carry the spirit of corporate life and of intellectual interests right through the years of adolescence for every boy and girl in the land."

It is impossible to over-emphasize the importance of the public elementary school system if it is to become "answerable to the true needs of the nation." It is clear that the economic position of the teachers must be very considerably improved, and that the size of classes must be reduced, if every child in the nation is to be

"guarded as a personality with individual aptitudes, responsibilities, and powers of growth, and never thought of or used as a mere 'hand' or economic tool."

"A nation of personalities," we are told, "needs individualizing schools."

On the second point, Dr. Sadler says:—

"We need for children during the critical years of puberty an appropriate and continuing education. What is appropriate, and how long it should continue, are questions which are still but imperfectly explored. The problem is beset with difficulties—social, economic, and intellectual. But out of the darkness of our ignorance some clear lines of guidance have begun to emerge. The education, whatever it is, which should be given to these young people must not overstrain them. Therefore, it must be given in daylight, or at worst in twilight hours. It must be for girls as well as for boys. It must be for country children as well as for town children, and must meet the more complex needs of districts which are semi-urban, and of callings which are semi-agricultural. It must in some way dove-tail school teaching into the duties of workshop or office, farm or home... But it must not be narrowly utilitarian or technological. The age and the future possibilities of the children forbid this. And the work of the continuation schools must inspire an ideal of citizenship, and must kindle a sense of personal duty and of the claims of comradeship."

If during the period of reconstruction these two reforms can be accomplished, English education will have taken a great step forward.

It is comforting to know that, in spite of hot blood and blindness to the future, there are some students and scholars who are directing their thoughts to the critical days of peace.

## THE NEW ARMIES.

WE may by now safely again call ourselves a fighting race with a conscience and a sense of humour. What other combination could have produced the various effects that we see recorded in Mr. Norman Hall's 'Kitchener's Mob'? The title itself is characteristic of a nation which lives—and, we think, will survive—by instinct rather than reason.

Mr. Norman Hall, an American, and much exercised between the bonds of his American citizenship and the sporting appeal of the great war, hesitated until the officer's compelling "Now, then, you! step along!" swept him into the ranks of that "mob" which is taking over, with such effect, the traditions of our professional army. He met the usual characteristic sergeant, that compound of a super-diplomatist and an all-powerful General Manager, who disclosed weighty secrets and "tips" for the price of a "mild and bitter"; and he listened, properly abashed, to the platoon instructor who was more voluble with his "Orful, orful!" than that sergeant who delivered his whole opinion on the awkward squad by briefly thanking God for the British Navy. He found out the rigid intricacy of class distinctions as imbedded in the mind of his fellow Tommies, and watched their gradual conversion to efficiency, due to the genius for "getting things done" that inspired the founder of Britain in arms. Finally, provided with Lord Kitchener's famous letter, he and his fellows sailed for France, not to any flourish of trumpets or waving of banners, but late on a May evening: their only farewell song was 'Keep the Home Fires Burning,' to the hands on a grimy coal barge.

At first life near the trenches was chiefly observation of the doings of experts, who knew far too much to despise the German, though they would risk the accuracy of his fire for comparative trifles such as the decision of a bet between two officers as to the type of wire used in an entanglement: "Tyke it to Capt. Stevens, and don't forget, Bobby! touch 'im for a couple o' packets o' fags."

Mr. Hall, besides gaining a knowledge of labyrinthine trenches, bully beef à la mode and otherwise, rats, insects (to put it mildly), &c., learnt how to keep up a conversation with the opposite trenches: "We're the King's Own 'Ymn o' 'Aters; wot's your mob?" "We're a battalion of Irish rifles." Such conversations were usually concluded with a touch of serious business: "All right to be friendly," Tommy would

*Kitchener's Mob: the Adventures of an American in the British Army.* By James Norman Hall. (Constable & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

*Somewhere.* By Sapper Robert Hall. (Hodder & Stoughton, 1s. net.)

*Gallipoli Days and Nights.* By Trooper L. McCustra. (Same publishers and price.)

*In the Royal Naval Air Service: being the War Letters of the late Harold Rosher to his Family.* With an Introduction by Arnold Bennett. (Chatto & Windus, 3s. 6d. net.)

say, "but we got to let 'em know this ain't no love-feast."

Perhaps the invisibility of modern trench warfare is best shown in the parody we quote here:—

We come acrost the Channel  
For to wallop Germany;  
But they 'ave n't got no soldiers—  
Not that any one can see.  
They plug us with their rifles  
An' they let their shrapnel fly,  
But they never takes a pot at us  
Exceptin' on the sly.

*Chorus.*

Fritzie, w'en you comin' out?  
This wot you calls a fight?  
You won't never get to Calais  
Always keepin' out o' sight.  
We 're a goin' back to Blightey—  
Wot 's the use a-witin' 'ere  
Like a lot o' bloomin' mud-larks  
Fer old Fritzie to appear?  
'E never puts 'is napper up  
Above the parapet.  
We been in France fer seven months  
An' 'ave n't seen 'im yet!

It is a tribute to Tommy's sense of humour and insight; and, indeed, when Mr. Hall did, after six weeks, behold a German waving a spade, he might have been forgiven for believing for a moment his comrade's assertion that it was Carl, the care-taker whom the Emperor left in sole charge of the Western front what time he busied his imperial self with the Russians. Such belief, however, would speedily vanish before the countless casualties from snipers, not to say fusillades, among those who had to pass on their lawful occasions from point to point.

Still, indifference to danger was as common as rejoicing in the least variety or addition of comfort, such as the military bath-house, from which the men had literally to be chased out by the cold-water hose. Ready on every occasion with appropriate song, they invented for this a special slogan:—

Whi—ter than the whitewash on the wall!  
Whi—ter than the whitewash on the wall!  
If yer leadin' us to slaughter  
Let us 'ave our soap an' water—FIRST!  
Then we'll be whiter than the whitewash on the wall!

But even cold water could not daunt the trench-worn fighter; witness the hero who fell into a hole in the floor of a singularly well-soaked trench on a cold November evening:—

"Now, then, matey!" said an exasperating voice, 'bathin' in our private pool without a permit?"

"And another, 'Ere, son! This ain't a swimmin' bawth! That's our tea water yer a-standin' in!"

"The Tommy in the pool must have been nearly frozen, but for a moment he made no attempt to get out.

"One o' you fetch me a bit o' soap, will you?" he said coaxingly. "You ain't a-go'n to talk about tea water to a bloke wot ain't 'ad a bawth in seven weeks?"

Nothing, indeed, seems to have broken or even dented the spiritual armour, keener and harder than proven steel, of those men, though their sentiments and songs were dismal enough at times to give any and every impression:—

I—want to go 'ome!  
I—want to go 'ome!  
Jack-Johnsons, coal-boxes, and shrapnel, oh, Lor'!  
I don't want to go in the trenches no more.  
Send me across the sea  
W'ere the Allemands can't shoot me.  
Oh, my! I don't want to die!  
I—want to go 'ome!

One train from the trenches (this we quote from elsewhere) was passing another from the base. The occupants of the first asked those of the second "in an audible voice," if they were downhearted; the latter, of course, replied "No," to which came the withering rejoinder: "Well, you jolly soon will be!"

Mr. Hall makes his narrative of real value by his straightforward simplicity. Indeed, only simplicity can convince us, and really bring straight before our eyes the facts and deeds which no wealth of rhetoric or imagery can properly convey.

'Somewhere,' by Sapper Robert Hall, is a milder and less absorbing edition of army doings; it has interesting episodes, such as the adventure of the café, the rabbit pie, the Kitchen Committee, and the vision of St. Anne, but on the whole it is too slight to give any large and lasting impression.

Trooper McCustra's 'Gallipoli Days and Nights' is also slight, but more vivid; the author is evidently used to a pen, and concocts more than one good phrase, such as (speaking of Alexandria after Valetta)

"We had come from the Edinburgh to the Glasgow of the Mediterranean." He gives a clear impression of life in the Gallipoli Peninsula, full of trials great and small, and disillusion of every kind. One of these he records in the shape of a parcel which seemed to promise cigarettes just at a moment when these were sorely needed (the local produce being hopeless), but which instead revealed a tract and a letter pointing out that the Lord would provide and that temptations must be avoided, particularly wine and women!

Though neither Sapper Hall nor Trooper McCustra emphasizes it, we can see in their small volumes the spirit so evident in 'Kitchener's Mob,' of cheerful adaptation to all things, of that growing efficiency which to-day is being proved up to the hilt, of consideration for one another and chivalry towards those of their enemies who merit such regard. Let us hope that in the German fighting ranks, at any rate, there is some slight reciprocity of this feeling, and that extracts such as one we saw reproduced from the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* are no more than the venomous outpourings of gutter-scribes, who have hardly seen a soldier except through the office window.

It is a duty, as well as a unique pleasure, to add to what we have written an account of the newest of all branches of our new Army—the Flying Corps—as exemplified in the delightful letters of young Lieut. Roshier. He deserved, if any one, to be spared, and his fate—to be killed in the aerodrome on a machine which he had insisted on testing himself—will stand out, to those who read his letters, as one of the most tragic incidents in the records of the air service.

Lieut. Roshier wrote, simply and unaffectedly, just what he felt, saw, and did. Without delving into technicalities—as young men often will—he was yet able to present clearly the technical side of his

work; we can follow with ease all his flights, and these were many—especially patrolling and raiding. He had his full share of mishaps and dangers, and he expresses his feelings on these with clearness and candour, never hesitating to say when he was "scared stiff," and yet—we can see this in spite of his modesty—never losing his head or his good temper. The letters are full, moreover, of spontaneous, vivid touches, describing his friends, his meals, the places he visited—everything, in fact, that interested him and could interest his parents. As a specimen record of our air service the book is perhaps unique, but, besides this, it is the revelation of a singularly attractive and affectionate boy of just that class and breed that have made our fighting forces what they are—full of pluck, resource, and self-control, and yet wholly free from conceit or self-advertisement, proud of their work and loving their homes.

## PHASES OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

THE volume 'Concerning Prayer' contains essays by eleven writers, and we are told in the preface that, while each is alone responsible for his opinions, there have been discussions between them, and the rewriting of drafts in consequence of the discussions. Three of the writers belong to Nonconformist bodies; the rest are Anglicans—among them being names already well known to those who read and think about religion. While there remain interesting differences of detail, the book, taken as a whole, shows a virtual unity of standpoint. That standpoint is the characteristically modern one from which dogma and authority appear irrelevant; in which, however, reason and personal experience are not tied down to materialistic conceptions of the scheme of things. Its appeal, therefore, is chiefly to the thoughtful person whose difficulties on the subject of religion—and, in particular, of prayer—are not concerned with any one religious system, but with the great fundamental problems of religion as such. These writers attack the problem *de novo*. With the exception of Prof. Rufus Jones, in his essay on 'Prayer and the Mystic Vision,' and of Mr. Lofthouse, in 'Prayer and the Old Testament'—both of these essays, we may say in passing, we should point to as among the best—it is often only by their well-practised methods of handling their themes that they reveal themselves as undoubtedly acquainted with, though not for the moment occupied with, the varied and massive tradition of religious thought

*Concerning Prayer: its Nature, its Difficulties, and its Value.* Essays by various writers. (Macmillan & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

*Nature, Miracle, and Sin: a Study of St. Augustine's Conception of the Natural Order.* By T. A. Lacey. "The Pringle Stuart Lectures for 1914." (Longmans & Co., 6s. net.)



behind them. This mode of treatment, individual, so to put it, and immediate, enables nearly every contributor to put forward ideas, counsels, and solutions of difficulties, in a fresh and arresting way—almost as if none of them had been suggested before. Whether one agrees or not with this or that contention, one cannot fail to be stimulated by the spirit animating the whole group: its mingling of reverence and intellectual courage, its simplicity and earnestness. Nor will any reader, we think, be able to lay the book aside without the feeling that he is enriched by many new and striking thoughts—has had opened before him many avenues of promising meditation.

At the same time the plan shows the defects of its qualities. We noticed several instances of crudeness, as, for example, the "Sultan" and the "scientific" conceptions of God and of prayer which Mr. Anson elaborates in 'Prayer as Understanding,' both of which, considered as attempts at an account of the relation of a creature to its Creator, certainly presume too much upon the creature's powers. An instance of crudeness in detail occurs in the essay on 'Prayer for the Dead,' by the author of 'Pro Christo et Ecclesia,' who tells us that

"we now have reason to believe that every community is a psychic organism, not of course possessing a single centre of consciousness, but yet in some mysterious way having a mind, will, and feeling of its own not identical with the mind, will, and feeling of any individual who is part of it. Thus a regiment, a school, or a city has a soul of its own."

This—meant, as it is, to be taken literally—is surely a highly disputable proposition very naïvely asserted; and in an earlier paragraph we observed the following, of a somewhat similarly naïve character:—

"It does not follow that such a body [the "spiritual body" spoken of by St. Paul] would ever be perceptible to the senses of men in this earthly life, though possibly it may have been the supreme moral achievement of our Lord Jesus Christ to make it so upon a few rare occasions."

This last sentence leads us conveniently up to a statement of the main difficulty we feel about this book: its attitude, all through, to Christianity. We understand the attitude of the people who believe that Christ is God Incarnate; we understand the attitude of those who say, No, He was not. We do not understand the attitude, nor can we follow the argumentation, of those who, while not believing that He is God—believing Him to have been a great and good man, such as was Socrates, or Marcus Aurelius, and nothing more—yet wish us to surround His name and memory with observances which we should shrink from as absurd in the case of a teacher and philosopher, however great and noble. Nor do we understand better the view, different again from this, which makes of Him either a sort of superman, forecasting what every man may become, or, by a step further, a Being who is a sort of avatar. Now, none of these essays reasons frankly

out from the belief that Jesus Christ is God, in the sense of the Creeds; and, equally, none reasons from the belief that He was a man and no more. If He is not God, we confess it seems to us that the pages here about the Anglican view of the Eucharist might just as well not have been written; nor, in the matter of prayer, do we see what is gained by interposing Him between man and God. Certainly, the whole rationale of prayer would have been clearer if there had been no attempt to work in Christianity—unless a much less confused, a much more logically coherent account of the Person and of the place of Christ could have been supplied. A tendency towards Theosophy—or we might say towards Gnosticism—shows itself in some of these papers; others reveal the outlook of Harnack; in almost all the inability or unwillingness to say distinctly either yea or nay about Christ blurs and weakens what is said about God.

As to this point, one of the best of all the papers is the short, clear account, as of a man who knows his own mind, given by Mr. Micklem of the Eucharist as it is regarded by the Free Churches. And it is worthy of remark that it really proves an advantage to him that he is speaking not merely as an individual, but as uttering the considered belief, and describing the considered practice, of a body of men.

A book by Mr. Lacey will always command attention. He is one of the few writers who never leave a subject as they found it in the reader's mind. What he says has a way of sticking, of modifying one's thought: sometimes in the way of addition, of agreement, sometimes in the way in which a danger-signal modifies one's view of the road before one. He loves paradox, and is quick to perceive it where it is latent; he has the gifts of wit and clarity; and the activity of his thought makes everything it deals with seem new. Will he take it amiss if we say that here and there he appears to us somewhat too eagerly determined upon newness?

His study 'Nature, Miracle, and Sin' was well worth while. St. Augustine—as Mr. Lacey justly points out—is, in regard to nature and miracle, somewhat nearer the thought of the present day than was the theology of the thirteenth century, and even, in some ways, nearer than the general standpoint of the latter nineteenth century from which we are receding.

We have nothing but praise for the illuminating way in which he sets forth St. Augustine's conception of the relation of the Creator to His universe; of the origin of evil; and of the place and function in the created world of the will. These subjects, except to minds that have some natural bent towards them, are apt to seem even repellently dry: in Mr. Lacey's pages, however, they exhibit not only their high solemnity, but also their true and irresistible attractiveness.

Lovers of St. Augustine will perhaps notice that, by restricting himself to these

particular lines of St. Augustine's teaching, Mr. Lacey has found difficulties which, when the teaching is considered as a whole, tend to disappear. Take, for instance, the expression "we can for the present steer clear of his amazing paradox that the most perfect liberty is *non posse peccare*" (p. 50), a point which he deals with later on, coming then to the conclusion that Augustine was not happy in describing the perfect love of God as perfect freedom. But love is a state of the will: perfect love is the perfect relation of the will of man to the will of God; and before a solid opinion could be formed as to there being in truth any paradox in St. Augustine's statement about liberty and *non posse peccare*, there would have to be discussed the questions of the relation of a will to other wills; of the perfection of a will; and then also of its effective operation. Love has been discussed endlessly from the ethical point of view, and from that of experience; it might perhaps be a good thing to have a restatement of its place in Christian metaphysics. But that belongs rather to St. Augustine's teaching on grace than to the part of his thought which Mr. Lacey has chosen to study, and, as we said, the absence of reference to this leaves some anomalies loose in Mr. Lacey's argument in a way which does not exactly correspond to their position in St. Augustine's full scheme of things.

In some other respects, too, it seems to us that what is here said of St. Augustine needs complementing or guarding by some notice of further teachings of his. Thus we are told of his "bold anthropomorphism," which may perhaps stand as a fair, though not as a felicitous, way of driving home Augustine's intensity of faith in the "personal will" of God. But, for readers who will never embark upon any extended study of the great African Father, it would have been as well to make some mention of the passionate earnestness with which, in answer to questions of his correspondents, Augustine insisted that God could never be perceived by the senses—"ne a gloriosis quidem corporibus."

And the incident we have here in mind—not that it was the only occasion on which Augustine, and that with some vehemence, treated of the matter—brings us to yet another point in which we think Mr. Lacey somewhat misrepresents him, by stating only half the truth. He had written so vehemently on the point as to offend a certain bishop, who maintained another opinion with regard to the Beatific Vision. Augustine was not happy till he had humbly begged his pardon. Again, there was the unfortunate mistake he made when he got Antonius consecrated Bishop of Fussala: what could have been simpler, humbler, one might say more childlike, than his sorrowful letter about that to Pope Celestine? And was he not also gentle towards the young man, whose ill-conduct had thus brought shame upon himself and upon the Catholic Church? To see St. Augustine here is to feel that Mr. Lacey's conception of his "African



hardness" requires qualifying, even though it has a measure of truth in it. We may allow that Poujoulat, for example, exaggerates, not indeed the power and charm which Augustine obviously possessed, but the quality in these of sweetness or softness; but we should misunderstand him less radically by taking Poujoulat's view of him than by taking Mr. Lacey's as it stands. We may agree that he uses a certain "brutality" towards women, though this, to our thinking, appears more clearly in his writings than in what we really know of his actual dealings with women. We cannot, for instance, quite follow Mr. Lacey when he says that he showed no regard for the feelings of the mother of Adeodatus when he sent her away. In the first place, in a situation where details make all the difference, we know no details; in the second, the one sentence of the 'Confessions' which tells us about that parting may well, in its very reserve, be read as implying a keen sense of her pain. On the whole, we should have said that in imagination and in his personal relationships, so far from being hard, Augustine was by nature acutely sensitive and sympathetic. In the chapter on 'The Man and his Formation' something might have been said of the effect upon him of his friendships; of the movement of what we may call inchoate contemporary thought about him; and of the influence of St. Ambrose. His early correspondence shows his native tenderness of mind; and we might perhaps point, among the works of his later years, to 'De catechizandis Rudibus' to illustrate a certain fineness of sensibility—almost to be taken for granted in a great teacher—which is hardly compatible with the idea of him which Mr. Lacey's description might leave on an unwary mind. We should think that some undeniable sternness, which there came to be in him, arose neither from his race, nor from his natural disposition, but on the one hand from the long practice of controversy, and on the other from the incessant demands made upon his time and strength on the part of people in strife or perplexity over half the then known world. He came at last—he, never, it would appear, a robust man—to have one set of things he worked at by day, and another set by night. Hard work tends to make a man severe; especially if he feels it as hard as we know St. Augustine did.

We seem to have dwelt rather more upon points in which we disagree with Mr. Lacey than is quite fair to our own meaning. We greatly desire to leave with our readers the impression that this is both a delightful and a deeply instructive book. If we have not succeeded in doing that, we have failed to make them see it as we have seen it ourselves.

## MINOR POETRY: ENGLISH AND LATIN.

It is not altogether easy to define exactly the qualities that distinguish minor poetry from the genuine article. The minor poet is usually one whose powers of expression outstrip his powers of thought, who shrinks from the fundamental brainwork that true creation demands, and finds it easier to borrow his ideas, consciously or unconsciously, from the treasure houses of his predecessors than to turn the rough ore of life into the pure gold of poetry. His chief characteristic is that, though he writes verse, he is not a poet in the real sense of the word: he never makes anything for himself. From the beginning to the end of his career he is content with the second hand; sensitive to impressions, he possesses a certain fluency in rhyme and metre, but *toute la reste est littérature*. Of this sort of minor poet Mr. Foulke, the author of 'Lyrics of War and Peace,' is a fair example, precisely conforming to type. He is entirely derivative; not one of the familiar topics and titles—'The Dream of Youth,' 'Pallida Mors,' 'Love and Life'—but appears once more in his pages; for, as he says in one of his translations,

I have studied and can read both Greek and Latin too;  
I write and write, and there are many other things I do.

His volume is mostly writing: poems on the war, poems on places, literary translations of literary poets like Theocritus; and the general effect is quite pleasing, if only one could forget the fact that nearly everything that Mr. Foulke has to say has already been better said by some one else. In one point only do we find a really original note. Mr. Foulke is an American, and is proud of it, so that in the inevitable 'Sonnet to the Sonnet' he presents to us as the six great masters Dante, Petrarch, Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth—and Riley. Equally delicious is the moral piece addressed to 'The Pawpaw,' a vegetable-fruit apparently:—

.....of ambrosial flavour  
When first we taste it, but at last, too oft,  
It palls the palate with its sickening savour;  
And like the wine cup or the wanton's smile,  
It cloyes the sense that it had charmed the while.

The blasé European palate will, perhaps, find the peculiar qualities of the pawpaw in a great deal of Mr. Foulke's verse.

But there is another kind of minor poet:

*Lyrics of War and Peace.* By W. D. Foulke. (Milford, 2s. 6d. net.)

*Poems by Gustaf Fröding.* Translated by C. W. Stork. (New York, Macmillan Co., 5s. 6d. net.)

*Carmina Jocosa.* By J. A. Bradney. (Mitchell & Hughes, 3s. 6d.)

*Pange Lingua: Breviary Hymns.* Translated by A. G. McDougall. (Burns & Oates, 5s. net.)

*The Minor Poems of Vergil.* Translated by Joseph J. Mooney. (Birmingham, Cornish Brothers, 3s. 6d. net.)

the man who misjudges his medium of expression, who writes stuff that is only verse by grace of the printer, and lacks the beauty of expression on which the indefinable charm of poetry so largely depends. Like the other he is imitative, but instead of following a sound tradition he copies a bad model, *exemplar vitiosum imitabile*. The divorce which Browning often tried to pronounce between music and poetry can never be made absolute, and most of his modern imitators simply show that they have mistaken their vocation. Such seems to be the case with Gustaf Fröding; and if the true American muse is somewhat lacking in freshness, she is at least preferable to her Swedish sister, dressed up for the American market. In the translator's Introduction we are told that Fröding is "the most powerful, the most popular, and the most finely imaginative" of all Swedish poets, and he is compared to Heine, to Burns, and to Shelley. It must, therefore, be at least partly the translator's fault that the chief impression produced by the volume is one of sordid ugliness. Dr. Stork seems to forget that one of the essentials of poetry is beautiful sound, and he gives us lines such as these:—

While the good-wife was cutting off collops of meat,  
Bits of sausage and pudding as well.

Call that a real outlet? Well, that's clever!  
Look, you cat, you've burnt the spinach, too, and

Then I, against bashfulness bracing myself,  
Before the young girl boldly placing myself,  
Bowed, begged, and was given a dance.

Such verse as this is mere ugly doggerel; it is difficult to see its qualities of power and imagination; it may be popular—it certainly is not poetry.

'Carmina Jocosa' forms a pleasing relief after the violent mannerisms of Fröding. There is nothing violent about Col. Bradney—"Armiger, Honoratissimi Ordinis de Balneo Socius, Artium Magister et Societatis Antiquariorum Socius," as we read on his title-page. Indeed, Col. Bradney is a person in some ways to be envied, for in this year 1916 he seems still to enjoy the spacious quietude of the eighteenth century, when the writing of Latin verse was a fashionable amusement. A mild jocularly, which finds humour in addressing Major Hay as "Fœnum," is the chief feature of the thirty-six short pieces in Latin which make up the book. As to their merit we prefer to follow the prudent example of the professor to whom the author plaintively appeals:—

Nil de versiculis dicis, tibi quos ego misi.  
Dic bona si cernas aut mala, Phillimore.

But all minor poetry is not written by minor poets: the last two volumes on our list are perhaps minor verse, but they are also minor classics, and have survived victoriously the shock of many centuries.

The Latin verse in 'Pange Lingua,' is of a very different quality from that of Col. Bradney. This collection of ancient Latin

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hymns with translations by Mr. McDougall is a really valuable book. There is an excellent Introduction by Mr. Adrian Fortescue, tracing the history of the Latin hymn from St. Ambrose and Prudentius down to mediæval times; the twenty-nine hymns chosen are all exquisite specimens, and the translations are at least adequate. Here we have minor poetry in *excelsis*; the hymns are too formal, too monotonous, too restricted in style and subject, to reach the highest levels of music; but, while their limitations are obvious, there is always a perfect harmony between style and subject. What, for example, could be more beautiful than the simple iambs of the Ascension hymn?—

Tunc ore nudo, qualis es,  
Quantusque te videbimus,  
Amabimus te iugiter,  
Te iugiter laudabimus.

We are far removed here from the style that we usually think of as the mark of Latin poetry, the elaborate skill of Horace and the rhetorical artifice of Ovid; the gap is as wide as that which exists between the Virgil of the *Æneid* and the Virgil, if it was Virgil, who wrote the *Copa* and the *Moretum*.

The minor poems of Virgil, the *Culex*, *Diræ*, *Lydia*, *Moretum*, and *Copa*, together with the pieces in the *Priapeia* and the *Catalepta*, are one of the endless problems of literature. How is it possible that things so entirely lacking in the qualities of greatness should have been written by the greatest of Latin poets? In the *Eclogues*, *Georgics*, and *Æneid* we have the regular progress from youth to maturity; the *Eclogues* contain in them the promise of the *Georgics*, the *Æneid* is the culmination of the poet's art. But the minor poems do not suffer from the faults of youth: the *Moretum* is ugly, the *Copa* is trivial; neither suggests a young poet making trial of his powers; they are both rather poor specimens of minor verse. The *Culex* may be regarded as an unsuccessful attempt at humour; the *Diræ* and the *Lydia* contain lines and phrases that are either anticipations or reminiscences of the *Eclogues*; but the general impression created by reading through the collection is one of wonder that the weight of authority is still for their inclusion among Virgil's genuine works.

Of Mr. Mooney's translation it is kindest to say little. Its style and accuracy may be judged from the opening of the *Culex*:—

Octavius, I've amused myself with sport  
Which graceful Thalia regulates for me,  
And as the little spiders do I've made  
A slight beginning—

where the Latin runs:—

Lusimus, Octavi, gracili modulante Thalia,  
Atque ut araneoli tenuem formavimus orsum.

But in the interests of young beginners we must protest against scanning Thalia as a dactyl and making Priapus rhyme with "instead of us." Mr. Mooney should remember that there is some limit even to poetical licence.

## AN IRISH EGO AND A HIBERNIAN COSMOS.

MR. FULLER, who gives to his autobiography the title of 'Omniana,' will be known to those who consult books of reference as an architect of many years' standing and an author of half a dozen books that are, we fear, unknown to any but his few contemporaries—not that they merited oblivion, but much good work of a previous generation is quite forgotten to-day, though in a few cases fame and good luck have conspired to produce cheap reprints. Possibly Mr. Fuller's architectural work might be in danger of the same fate—oblivion, except for the families for whom he designed and built such great houses as Kylemore and Ashford Castles, and the Kenmare and Parknasilla Hotels.

But his book may serve to revive or excite modern interest in his work as in himself. In that same self he is undoubtedly interested, and in a genial and all-embracing fashion, as befits the sage whose eighty years have not impaired his memory or appreciation of days that were for him so much more full and absorbing than any are, or can be, in the present or future; for it is certainly in the past that Mr. Fuller lives and delights.

It is chiefly a family and personal past. For family he has been at great pains to collate, not a mere set of sixteen quarterings, but thirty-two, all complete, of his immediate ancestors, a list that would have qualified him for entry into even the Court at Vienna in pre-war days; and his other great glory is his descent from the generously outspoken Dr. Thomas Fuller, a divine whose portrait would adorn any gallery as his works any library. On the learned doctor's controversies with "that bitter High Church wasp—Dr. Peter Heylin," whom he eventually vanquished by a pacific and even pathetic letter—the Deists, and other stout fighters, his descendant expatiates with chapter and verse quotations, summing up well with Tom Paine's famous refutation of Calvinism, which would have nullified all the preaching about a future Day of Judgment by reason of all judgment being already crystallized in the doctrine itself.

Mr. Fuller must have inherited more from the doctor than from any one in the long line of his quarterings—to judge from his chapter on theology, which is quite the best part of the book. He has, to use his own description of a connoisseur, sampled "the different vintages, sipping, testing the aroma, and nosing the bouquet of each," and this has led him "to the conviction that the odour of sanctity was interspersed largely with, and overcome by, the odour of brimstone." Apropos of

*Omniana: the Autobiography of an Irish Octogenarian.* By J. F. Fuller. (Smith, Elder & Co., 7/6 net.)

*The End of a Chapter.* By Shane Leslie. (Constable & Co., 5s. net.)

brimstone he reproduces from Echard the passage about Cromwell, as well as Luther's remark as to his repose being disturbed by a noise in his room: "Perceiving it was only the devil, I went to sleep again."

It is curious to note the transition from those days, when the Evil One was merely, so to speak, one material Lanzknecht among many, to the days of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when such materialism was dispersed into a molecular infinity of deadly sins as recorded by Mr. Fuller of the Rev. Augustus Toplady, who debited children of 10 years old with 315,036,000 moral defects, i.e., one sin per second, whereby, as he remarks, the immortality of the soul was definitely established, "since, obviously, infinity is needed in which to wipe off the accumulated arrears of individual sinners."

Mr. Fuller has, in this connexion, interesting memories of the controversies of Huxley, Wilberforce, Newman, Kingsley, Prof. Henry Rogers. He records the pleasing incident of a gentleman who insisted on the amputation of his left leg on the grounds that it had turned Protestant. Happily the doctor in attendance enlisted (as certain scandalous people have affirmed, this is not infrequent in the two professions) the aid of a priest, and the leg was converted—saved in both senses.

But it must not be supposed that Mr. Fuller or his book is of exclusively theological interest. There are many other points worthy of record—his journalistic beginnings, for example, when he wrote one article on the Gothic revival, a second in refutation of the first, and a third in refutation of the second, thus starting an interesting fight at a cost—to *Building News*—of three guineas. He also contributed to such notable periodicals as *Once a Week* and *The Dark Blue*, and won a prize in *Truth* by a parody of Poe's 'Raven.' He then ascended from journalism to fiction, and had a success with 'Culmshire Folk' (of the reviews of which he gives several favourable extracts in an Appendix), 'John Orlebar' and other works. It is significant of the seventies that he received, through his publisher, letters of appreciation from such personages as James Payn, Mrs. Lynn Linton, and Grant Allen. Mr. Fuller, indeed, was fortunate in his literary friends and acquaintances—Lecky, Sir Arthur Helps, George Henry Lewes, Samuel Butler, and Dickens, amongst others; he even saw the actual birth of *The Saturday Review* in the study at Vernon Hill.

Those were days when merit needed no trumpeter in the market-place; the intellectual went up and down the land seeking, not whom he might devour, but whom he might meet and help. Mr. Fuller's start as an architect bears some analogy to this; he relates how Mr. Power of the National Bank, gave him a cheque-book and a promise to honour his cheques up to 500l.: *O si sic omnes!* In fact, we may say that Mr. Fuller has been a lucky



man, and the genial temper of his book is a proof of his life. We should like to quote more, but such work and the criticism appropriate to it have more interest for the last than for the present generation, who care far less for ego than for cosmos, and it must be said that in Mr. Fuller's case ego predominates.

Mr. Shane Leslie, on the other hand, in 'The End of a Chapter,' "presents" Cosmos interpreted by Ego; the initial letters are very large in each case. Mr. Leslie is Irish brilliant and young; he therefore has a prescriptive right to know everything about past, present, and future. His incisive wit and very keen, if occasionally erratic insight will, however, prove sufficient excuse for much that in less deft hands might bore or offend.

He begins with a rapid but clever picture of his forbears. First comes the fighting Bishop, John Leslie, who lived in a fort at Raphoe, and before battle invoked Divine neutrality on the plea that, "though we are sinners, the enemy are not saints"—like the Far West backwoodsman whose final prayer, when up a tree with a bear at the base, was that if God would not help him, at least He should not help the bear! Then we see a grandfather, Sir John Leslie, who only died this year at the age of 93; he had been taken as a schoolboy to see the Duke of Wellington, but had received no tip! He had seen Talleyrand and heard Walter Scott talk, and had thrown away the first shilling parts of 'Pickwick'; and he remembered Disraeli spoiling a speech of Gladstone's by picking up, one by one, the pens dropped by the latter during a heated flight of oratory. Mr. Leslie's grand-uncle had received from Lord Raglan the order that resulted, through Capt. Nolan's error—so he states—in the charge of the Light Brigade. His grandmother was the granddaughter of Mrs. Fitzherbert, for whom Mr. Leslie holds a strong brief; the lettering above her tomb—*Sancte Georgi ora pro nobis*—is for him a strange irony. It were more "fitting that an Ave Maria were inscribed on the coffin of a king whose sole claim to grace is that he was the husband of Maria Fitzherbert." But perhaps Mr. Leslie has not read Mr. Max Beerbohm's essay on George IV.

Mr. Leslie is, on the whole, contemptuous of kings. The 'Dynasty of Hanover' chapter is good reading, if rather sweeping, but it leads him to the grudging conclusion that George III. and our present monarch were, from their very abstention from brilliancy, the better fitted to steer a singularly normal nation through a most abnormal crisis. He extends a similar patronage to Mr. Asquith, product of a college and a Master who achieved uniform and effortless success because they did not pitch their ideals too high. But his evident admiration is reserved for Mr. Winston Churchill—it is surely of Mr. Churchill, and not of Mr. Asquith, that the tale "Je suis le frère aîné de la Trinité" is told—who, to his thinking, more than any one else to make England ready, so far as his province allowed, for the war.

In this connexion he considers that if Sir Charles Dilke had followed the advice of Sir George Lewis he would have, perhaps, succeeded Gladstone, and prepared an army for England.

But Dilke is for him, with Parnell (who, he thinks, would have saved Ireland from the menace of civil war), a martyr to the creed of Victorian society. On the Victorian era, religion, and social changes and chances he is excellent altogether, but we purposely refrain from quoting more. Readers should sip Mr. Leslie's innumerable epigrams at the actual source in all the ten chapters of this most versatile, and, we may say, inspiring book. It would, indeed, be unfair to cite all that is choicest; and we have been so well entertained that we do not dwell on Mr. Leslie's slips. Evidently he does not verify his references.

### CRIMINAL DOCILITY.

MR. HOLMES in his book on 'The Nemesis of Docility: a study of German Character,' devotes quite as much space to upbraiding the ruling classes in Germany as he does to the subject of his title, which is more particularly the German people. We have ourselves so often tried to bring responsibility home to those who have had the better opportunities for education that we naturally have little fault to find with him for doing this. A whole volume however devoted to warning our own nation of its danger would have been none too much. True, British docility before the war had its origin in allowing a plutocratic class rather than a military caste to dominate. We are not sure even now that this danger is not really the greater. Germans may have to thank Great Britain for freeing them from their thralldom; but what nation will save us from the evils of losing our liberty if we do not make a stand ourselves?

Mr. Holmes traces the origin of German docility to the times when Germany was broken up into a multitude of independent states, each under its own despotic ruler. France, in his opinion, was better able to contend with the thralldom of a single ruler.

"In France there was one master, one country, one people. In Germany three hundred masters had divided the country and the people amongst them. In France, where the flood of popular indignation had a single wide channel open before it, a national movement against the tyranny of the crown was possible, especially as the crown, by reducing the nobility to a state of political impotence, had fatally weakened what might have been its own first line of defence. In Germany such a national movement was impossible, for the river which flows in three hundred channels is not open to the scouring action of any descending flood."

*The Nemesis of Docility: a Study of German Character.* By Edmund Holmes. (Constable & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

*Truth and the War.* By E. D. Morel. (National Labour Press, 2s.)

In his second chapter, entitled 'A Docile Army,' the warning contained in the following paragraph should be pondered:—

"See what discipline does for a man," says the armchair critic. "What an excellent thing is discipline! Let us have compulsory military service so that our manhood may enjoy this priceless boon, and (but this he says *sotto voce*) so that the "lower orders" may learn to obey "their betters," so that labour may cease to be a menace to capital, so that my dividends may not be affected by strikes."

And he continues:—

"The plain truth is that military discipline is not necessarily a moralizing influence in a man's life. It has its own function to fulfil; but its function is not that of helping a man to discipline himself. Yet self-discipline, issuing in self-control—in the mastery of lower habits and instincts through the outgrowth of higher—is the truest type of discipline, and the only type which is of lasting moral value. The function of military discipline, of the discipline which is based on systematic drill, is to enable many men to obey, promptly, accurately, and at whatever cost, the orders of one man. This it does by substituting the blind force of habit for other and more genuinely human motives. Sustained by the force of habit, which has perhaps come within a little of making him an automaton, the well-drilled soldier will both execute complicated manoeuvres with speed and precision and advance steadily, in obedience to orders, into a zone of fire. As long as we have wars we must have trained armies; and as long as we have trained armies we must have discipline of this type."

This is excellent, but with regard to the last sentence the doubtful point is whether education will first secure us immunity from such wars as we are now engaged in, or whether the spiritual development of some nations will not so outdistance that of others as to enable their members to engage in such wars as may be forced upon them without having recourse to drill which makes a soldier an automaton. It was only a week or so ago that we were listening to an expression of regret on the part of a most efficient quartermaster sergeant of the old school that the soldier of to-day would not be able to attain to the absolute precision gained by the members of our older professional army. But, if we may believe the eulogy bestowed by high military authorities that precision has been more than counterbalanced by the intelligence and spirit of our new levies.

Mr. Holmes declares that the Prussian system has succeeded in turning their soldiers into efficient machines. To our mind it is just the failure to do this which furnishes an argument which will be listened to even by those who still refuse to recognize the soldier as a spiritual rather than as a merely material force. An efficient machine is one that can be relied on to continue its work if properly oiled, &c., without unremitting human vigilance. That is exactly where, it appears, the Prussian system fails, and our better system will succeed if those in command have only the necessary patience and skill to meet its requirements.

Mr. Holmes next considers 'A Docile People,' and here we think he omits, as

others do, to emphasize sufficiently an essential point. Many of us have got into the habit of paying a kind of tribute to what we call the Prussian idea of worshipping the State. What we fail to emphasize as we should is that the State has come to mean too exclusively the pomposity and flummery appertaining to a privileged class, not, as at least our older dictionaries define the State, "the whole body of the people under one government." As Mr. Holmes says:—

"A still heavier responsibility . . . rests on the people which, in the blindness of its docility, trusted itself and its destinies, wholly and unreservedly, to the ruling caste which it mis-called 'the State,' and shirked the responsibility of studying facts, thinking out problems, and facing possibilities for itself."

This is the real danger that the Prussian example should save us from perpetuating in our own land. Kings and potentates generally are still far more ready to model themselves on the lines of the old tribal god than on the example of that King who served and died in lowly grandeur.

If we pass over the chapter headed 'Deadened by Docility,' it is in order that we may have some room to point out the seriousness of the warning to ourselves of the chapter 'Brutalized by Docility.' The increase of crime among the young in Germany is referred to, but Mr. Holmes does not allude to the increase that has taken place here. We wonder how long it will be before the nation recognizes sufficiently that it is tendencies that want watching and correcting.

Although Mr. Holmes has so much to say about the cruelty of the Germans, he fails, in our opinion, to set any gauge by which to measure the real harm done. Our own gauge in all things would be—how does this or that action militate against the possibility of one human being rendering useful service to another?

We have no evidence on which to convict Mr. Holmes of making the following sort of statement in pre-war days, but it represents the kind of declaration which made war the more probable:—

"She [Germany] had, of course, foreseen that some day or other she would cross swords with England. Indeed, it was her fixed intention, in the fullness of time, to force a quarrel on this country, which she hated above all other countries—hated with the rancorous hatred of envy."

Some things which the author credits to us really contain, we think, the seeds of future disaster. For instance, he says:

"We do not find it easy to work our way, by the conscious exercise of thought, to large conceptions of life and destiny."

That failure is at the root of much that is petty and worse than petty in our national life—the low ideals of our commercialism, for example. Again, a few pages further on, he says:—

"We owe it to our homely ideal of 'Live and let live' what is best and most helpful in our social and political life, the readiness to compromise which makes political progress possible."

We fear that very often that sort of easy-

going philosophy is a cloak for laziness when we want to avoid having to stand firm on principle.

We disagree strongly with Mr. Holmes's opinion that a referendum on National Service would reveal that the working-men of England are not in favour of it. Probably the term National Service includes more for us than it does for Mr. Holmes, and perhaps he would not include among "working-men" men and women who are in his and our position of life. If his National Service included the proper apportionment of the most arduous and unpleasant work among all members of the community as well as national military training—not conscription—we believe that a large majority of poor working people, as well as of some of those whose work lies more along the lines of using for the benefit of others the wealth over which they have control, would be found in favour of it.

Mr. Morel, while not neglecting in 'Truth and the War' to upbraid the people for their docility, reserves his biggest castigation for our diplomatists and diplomacy. If in our notice we reverse the order, it is because we think there is greater hope of educating and arousing the true spirit of democracy than of reforming the older and ingrained diplomatists and diplomacy.

We are not concerned with the more personal part of the author's Foreword. We believe Mr. Morel is just as pro-German and as pro-British as his book reveals—in other words, we do not believe he is capable of the secrecy and double-dealing which he so scathingly denounces wherever he thinks he detects it in others. In fact, his detestation of secrecy seems almost as great as our own, though he might not be prepared to go so far as we do in finding in it a root cause of much of the evil of the world. We are a good deal concerned, however, with his opinion that the German Chancellor's confession of treaty-breaking is rather a sign of grace than of disgrace. Many a reader, we think, before he is halfway through the book will almost have come to the conclusion that treaties share with other promises the fate of pie-crusts—they are only made to be broken, though surely more knowledge than even Mr. Morel possesses may be necessary to establish his contention that diplomacy

"in no land, under no Government, at no period, has honoured its written word when its own arbitrary interpretation of what constitutes the 'national interest' has seemed to counsel repudiation."

In his second chapter Mr. Morel quotes from Col. Boucher's 'Germany in Peril,' the following: "Germany is, in a word, condemned to stifle on her own soil from her surplus production, from her surplus population, and from the very hugeness of her power"; and elsewhere he himself endorses the opinion. We have little sympathy with him in so doing because the limits placed on elbow-room for her surplus population and surplus production have been so much of the German people's

own creating, or at least docility to their rulers' creating. It is the people who have allowed the free exchange of her goods to be stifled, and where Germans have not been welcomed it has been either because of their inability to assimilate themselves with those with whom they sought to live, or because some ulterior and sinister danger has been suspected to attach to their presence. Incidentally, it is worth pointing out that for many years immigration into the German Empire has exceeded emigration.

Throughout his work Mr. Morel, in our opinion, rather glosses over the fact that Germany must take the full responsibility of beginning the war, at any rate on the Western front. Nowhere do we find a reference to the fact that the French frontier guards were withdrawn some miles in order that those "incidents" which make war inevitable should be avoided. It may be true that if Germany had not struck first, and with the utmost ruthlessness, she would have lost an initial advantage—she is learning now that she had far better have lost it.

Mr. Morel would put the onus on Russia for her mobilization order; but mobilization is not necessarily war, and measures of precaution may be expected to be taken for some time after the end of that war which will end war—which we fear, is not the present one. For instance, if and when the people secure the direct right by referendum to sanction or forbid hostilities, it may be well for a time to allow the Government to order mobilization up to a certain point on its own initiative. We are not saying we approve this, but power must pass to the people by stages. In those days there will be less reason even than there is now for any writer to say of two peoples at war, as does Mr. Morel, that they are "for the most part as innocent of the causes which flung them into the death grapple as the unborn babe." It certainly is not true now. Every man and woman who has toadied to the vanity of any of the ruling classes or has submitted to truculence must bear the responsibility for the fact that the murder of an archduke was considered provocation enough for setting nations at each other's throat. Most of our forms and ceremonies merely minister to vanity; intrinsically they are as out of date as is the circling round of dogs before lying down—a survival of the days when they ran wild among nature's overgrowth. But nations will have to be done with many childish things, and find opportunity for heroic self-sacrifice in peace, before war will be regarded as the evil it really is.

Mr. Morel sees in the permission accorded to Socialists in Germany to hold anti-war meetings an argument against Germany's responsibility; but we think it may as plausibly be argued that astute rulers foresaw that the future would account it to them for righteousness.

In his chapter headed 'Denials and Avowals,' he denounces the declarations on the part of our ministers that we were not compelled to take part in the war



as lies. But though we regard a white lie as worse than a black lie, in so far as it is often more deceiving, it is, we think, only fair to those ministers to acknowledge that, judged by the language of diplomacy, they were quite truthful; we can even go further and say that, judging them by the standards of the man in the street we should not condemn them. They can affirm that they were only engaged in seeking to guard against eventualities which they hoped might never occur. If ministers had thought there would be a division of opinion in the House of Commons as to the granting of war credits, they would probably have found it necessary to shape a more circumspect course than they did, but Germany had made anything of the sort most unlikely by her treatment of Belgium. Mr. Morel omits to mention the reported refusal of Germany to agree to a conference, and we also think that he should have recalled the truculent attitude of her representatives at Hague tribunals.

In his speech at the Friends' Meeting House in December, 1914, Mr. Morel saddled the responsibility for what had occurred on the peoples in no halting fashion. Even so, we would have had him make a stronger case against the European industrial anarchy which, so long as it persists, provides only too natural a milieu for war.

He is at great pains to prove that the combined expenditure of Germany and Austria has been far exceeded by that of France, Russia, and England, but the figures he gives are only for the last ten years, and even so he admits the greater military efficiency of Germany. In fact, he speaks of Germany as having been "the most formidably equipped and organised for war of any on the Continent, capable of placing several millions of men in the field."

The second part of Mr. Morel's book deals more particularly with his work connected with the Union of Democratic Control. In this part he goes more deeply into the question of what is rotten in the state of England, but again, to our mind, not deeply enough. For instance, he attacks certain of our aristocracy for their large ownership of land; but to make his case good he should have shown that these people were in the position of dogs in mangers—owning what they could not use to the public good themselves, and refusing the use of it to others who could do better with it. We are quite at one with him in denouncing those who are intent on fomenting a trade war to follow the present one, and his advocacy of internal reform is at least sound so far as it goes.

The fact is that to-day when anti-Germanism is rampant Mr. Morel's pro-Germanism will secure but little attention. Unfortunately, what attention it does obtain will be among those who will be least ready to give proper weight to the fact that so many of his statements are one-sided. We are not accusing Mr. Morel of lack of honesty—believing, as we do, that his *suppressio veri* is as unconscious as is his bias.

## FICTION.

*The Winged Victory.* By Sarah Grand. (Heinemann, 6s. net.)

At any rate Sarah Grand has not sought, as have some other novelists, to put readers off with inferior matter in this time of all times. Her novel, besides being what all fiction should be—entertaining and recreative—contains much thought fitting for consideration to-day. In fact, we may credit her not only with having fulfilled the purpose of a novel, but also with having produced at the same time a novel with a purpose. To say that she had accomplished both things satisfactorily would be to number the book among the classics, and that we cannot do; for, after gladly bestowing so much of appreciation, we must unburden ourselves of our main criticism, and then proceed to the consideration of her work in some detail.

Her novel will accomplish its purpose, we believe, in widening the outlook of the average novel-reader, but, to our mind, in addition to other faults, she has omitted the pith of the matter. Had she more plainly analyzed the nature of the soil from which the roots of the tragedy drew their nourishment, it would have been more helpful. As she makes one of her characters say, "Causes are the things to attack, not effects." She does, in fact, inform us that the feet of her wingless Victory were clay, in so far as her motive power was largely the spirit of revenge on those who were responsible for the sufferings of the poor. She had the intellect which

"skims the surface; it is reserved for the spirit, whose advances she had slighted, to plumb the depths. She had taken her fate into her own hands when she preferred intellectual ascendancy to spiritual enlightenment."

But the whole setting is in a clay soil—impervious to light and air. The matter of the girl's birth is wrapped in secrecy no less foolish than is usual in such cases. The secrecy was as much a matter of the conventions as was the luxury with which even the author's best characters surrounded themselves while bemoaning the lot of the poor in not having more of the world's goods, forgetting at the same time how uneconomically they indulged themselves in super-abundance. The author's "big" man closes a sumptuous repast with what would have been blasphemous prayer had he been really big enough to understand the most elementary economy. The income which he spent on himself must have been many times more than the average one of 222l. for a man and his wife and three children. We have no wish to be thought extremists. To allow him but the average income would probably have quenched entirely his utility; it is the author's blindness to the awful responsibility of her hero that we deplore.

The author's conception of the world is obviously that of a place where the intolerableness of conditions must be mitigated with the object of its becoming as efficient a school as possible for fitting its pupils for a heaven hereafter and else-

where. In other words, the author does not consider that the ideal of heaven on earth is ever likely to come within the range of practical politics. The fact that we do not agree with her detracts not a whit from the value of the work, considered from the author's own point of view, and so from that point we will consider it.

The heroine possesses, as did Adnam—the hero of 'Adnam's Orchard,' to which the book is the sequel in a literal sense, if not in that usual in fiction—an over-abundance of excellence, which, however, it is not very hard to credit her with, though some of her qualities are difficult of acceptance in the light of her lowly origin. In 'Adnam's Orchard' we had much dissertation on the land. Here the heroine, Ella Banks, who will be remembered as a lace-maker in the former book, continues her calling, though in very different circumstances. The book opens with her being met by the Duke of Castlefield Saye's solicitor, who drives her straightway to the West End mansion which has been placed at her disposal. Society with the capital S—the sign manual of all that is sinful—is induced by the patronage of Royalty to frequent her lace exhibition, with the inevitable consequence that the protégée receives many unwelcome attentions—the outcome of one of which involves her in homicide.

Meanwhile she awaits the return of her lover, the Duke's son, her marriage with whom she looks upon as the coping-stone of the design by which she will accomplish her object of freeing the lace trade from the sweating conditions imposed on it by the profiteering middlemen. Meanwhile, the Duke lavishes wealth and caresses on her, and pays her clandestine visits late at night—until at last the heroine awakens to the fact that scandal is busy with her name. At once she believes that there is truth in the rumour which assigns discreditable motives to the Duke's attentions. In consequence she consents to marry the son without the father's knowledge, and immediately after is made aware that she is the Duke's love-child. How the knot is cut we prefer to leave the reader to find out, lest this, which is, to our mind, a greater improbability than many which have preceded it, should deter any one from the perusal of what, after all, is a novel far better worth reading than many based upon more likely happenings.

Having very briefly outlined the plot, we must allude to some of the admirable characterization. There are delineations of the good and bad sides of society which are worthy to be mentioned along with the great names of Thackeray and Meredith. The old lordly reprobate, and his parasitic tailor's model are two instances, and not far behind these are the galaxy of coarse-minded women. On the other hand, we have the princess who betrays her Teutonic blood to a degree which will hardly be acceptable to-day, but she is nevertheless a true and lovable presentment. The touches with which character

are delineated are excellent throughout, but we can refer only to a few. There is the solicitor—who was so obviously a man who did not receive orders, but was instructed—with his twitching nose, reminiscent of a rabbit; Lady Ann—

"An epitome of her caste in all time, she felt secure in the established order of good and evil, considered that if there were people not equally well-satisfied with things as they are, those people were in the wrong, and must be brought to heel; and, viewing the process from the height of a position whence unpleasant details were not visible to the naked eye, she indignantly set aside as impertinent any difference of opinion on the subject that might reach her, and was not to be warned";

then the Duke her husband:—

"He might with justice have called himself a busy man, and such business as his has its own importance; many lives would have been disarranged and much inconvenience entailed had he neglected it; but it was the business of a system, of a great machine which he had not set in motion and could not control. It controlled him. He was the tool of a machine which was working with results that he knew to be bad in many ways; in great measure an ineffectual machine, into the defective parts of which he meant to look but never did, to any purpose. Besides, his part in the working of the machine was obligatory, and obligatory work is not soul-satisfying, as an object in life peculiar to himself would have been."

How he found his real object in life we shall leave readers to discover for themselves.

Some of the traits depicted are easily fitted to people well known a few years ago; but if they have been lifted from life, they have been so mixed up as to render them void of any offence. Occasionally the characters appear to have got out of hand, and we like them better freed of the author's control, but they appear later to be ruthlessly subjugated to conform with the exigencies of the plot. In an age when there is so much more writing and talking than thinking, the novel strikes us as over-long towards the end, and yet one cannot suggest any of the 650 pages which can safely be "skipped."

*The Lion's Share.* By Arnold Bennett. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

In contradistinction to Sarah Grand, Mr. Bennett has not given us of his best. He has taken a theme, suffrage, with great possibilities, and has, for him, made little of it. The characters whose traits do not remind us of any of the prominent militants are in our opinion better than those that do; the best is Miss Ingate, whose "everlasting wink, that derided the universe and the sun himself," brings back that curious feeling of incredibility as to the existence of anything so serious as the present war which many of us experienced at the end of 1914. Why Mr. Bennett should have found it necessary to rely upon his own powers of invention in dealing with a movement which furnished such a plenitude of almost incredible incidents we fail to understand. His account of how a militant became lamed for life, for instance, is uninteresting

as compared with the incident which furnished the grounds of a case against the Government. The same remarks apply to the account of the escape of militants after disturbing a meeting at the "Blue" City. If Mr. Bennett does not really know much about the movement—which we do not believe—his description of persons can only be classed as profoundly inept.

At least one of Mr. Bennett's hits would be shrewd if applied to almost any other movement and personages than those he is dealing with. Suffrage militants, we agree, have been for the most part monomaniacs, but had they triumphed, they would assuredly soon have found something else well worth giving their lives to. We agree, however, that there is truth in the retort made to a militant leader:—

"'Pardon me,' said Audrey. 'I don't think you've sacrificed anything to it. You just enjoy bossing other people above everything, and it gives you every chance to boss. And you enjoy plots too, and look at the chances you get for that! Mind you, I like you for it. I think you're splendid.'"

Again, we believe the following would well apply to the militant who found the fullness of life in a cause which for ever kept her defying and eluding the emissaries of the law:—

"Jane was happy, as Audrey had not imagined that anyone could be happy. She had within her a supply of happiness that was constantly bubbling up. The ridiculousness and the total futility of such matters as motor-cars, fine raiment, beautiful boudoirs and correctness smote Audrey severely. She saw that there was only one thing worth having, and that was the mysterious thing that Jane Foley had. This mysterious thing rendered innocuous cruelty, stupidity and injustice, and reduced them to rather pathetic trifles."

though we think the character we have in mind would have agreed with us that everybody must share some responsibility for what is wrong with the world. Certainly she would never have affirmed that "It's no one's fault, really."

When we are allowed to forget suffrage, and Mr. Bennett gives us some of his cameos which so vividly portray men and women with their idiosyncrasies, we thoroughly enjoy the book. There is the game of tennis where

"the young man and the boy made ready for the game as for a gladiatorial display. Their frowning seriousness proved that they had comprehended the true British idea of sport."

We can most succinctly put Mr. Bennett's central character—the girl who revelled in possessing the lion's share—before our readers by a quotation:—

"No thought of the past nor of the future nor of what was going on in other parts of the earth's surface, could in the slightest degree impair her happiness. She had done nothing herself, she had neither earned money nor created any of the objects which adorned her; nor was she capable of doing the one or the other. Yet she felt proud as well as happy, because she was young and superbly healthy, and not unattractive. These were her high virtues. And her attitude was so right that nobody would have disagreed with her."

## UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR TEACHING STAFFS.

WHAT are the proper relations in a University between its Council and its Teaching Staff? Are they, fundamentally, those of governor and governed, or those of employer and employed? If the former, the guarantees for the tenure of their posts must no doubt be sought in the first instance by members of the Teaching Staff in the constitution of the University; if the latter, then the appeal is, directly, a wider one. It is an appeal to the common sense of the nation at large—which, decade by decade becoming firmer and more enlightened, has, by definite legislation, been securing more effectively for the worker his rightful interest in his own work.

Many times before now has an example of tyranny—or the mere appearance of tyranny—on the part of an employer of manual labour towards a single workman set the whole of England agog, and aroused not merely a fiery but also a practically effective indignation. We make therefore no apology for illustrating our contentions concerning the tenure of posts on the staff of Universities by going somewhat fully into a recent single case, where the Council of a University has dealt with a member of the Teaching Staff as no employer of labour would find it wise to deal with the member of a Trade Union. It is high time that vigilance, determination, and properly organized co-operation should be shown in the defence of workers in the higher branches of education as well as in that of manual workers and elementary teachers. Those who follow the course of educational affairs know that this is not the only, though it is the most striking, example in point.

We are referring to the dismissal from Bristol University of Dr. Geraldine Hodgson. We printed last month a letter of protest from Dr. Hodgson's students, and also a paragraph in which we called upon the Council to say whatever they were able to say in justification of their action. The call has not been responded to: we consider ourselves, therefore, not only at liberty to say what we think of the matter, but also justified in thinking it.

Dr. Hodgson had been Lecturer in Education and Head of the Secondary Training Department at Bristol for fourteen years. The high average of success attained by her students after leaving her hands attests her efficiency; the letter we have just mentioned indicates in a most striking way the more intimate character of her work. She is the author of several books on education; a frequent writer in periodicals; and in general it may be said that her name is better known than is that of most of her colleagues. We have nowhere heard any question raised as to her competence. Indeed, that could hardly be done, after so many years of service, without casting some reflection upon the authorities.

A Lectureship—even though it carry with it the Headship of a Department—is held by an appointment renewed year by year, and entitling the lecturer, upon reappointment being refused, only to three months' salary in lieu of notice. This is the procedure—as Dr. Hodgson's case shows—however long and however satisfactory the lecturer's services may have been. Length of service may bring some expression of thanks in the letter of dismissal, and a reference to some proposed action by the Finance Committee: it does not affect tenure.

On June 19 of this year the Senate met to recommend the reappointments for the next academic year. It is just worthy of note that the meeting had been fixed for a date a few days earlier, but was postponed. We



have every reason to believe—though definite information on the point is steadily refused—that Senate recommended to Council the reappointment of the whole of the existing staff without exception, and, *ipso facto*, the maintenance of all the existing departments. This matter of the obligation laid upon Council to await the initiative or at any rate report of Senate before suppressing a department, we have referred to before—in the discussion of the dismissal of Prof. Cowl from Bristol. The Statutes of the University, under Powers of Council, lay down: "To abolish or hold in abeyance after report from the Senate any Professorship, Readership, or other academic office in the University." The italics are ours.

Council, meeting on June 30, ordered the following letter to be sent to Dr. Hodgson:—

University of Bristol,  
June 30th, 1916.

DEAR MADAM,

I regret to inform you that you were not re-appointed Lecturer in Education for the year 1916-17 at the meeting of Council this afternoon.

Council desires me to thank you for your long services to the department, and has given further authority to the Finance Committee in respect of them.

Council does not propose to continue the department of Secondary Training for the present.

I am, yours faithfully,  
(Signed) JAMES RAFTER.

Dr. Geraldine Hodgson.

We would notice first that this is the tone, the method of the employer of labour who, when he chooses, and when there is no one in a position to call him to account, shuts down a workshop and briefly dismisses the men who worked there. He is not bound to be courteous to them, nor to trouble about what becomes of them. Is it a desirable thing, we would ask—is it commonly fair—that a man or woman, the equal intellectually and in academic experience—very often, in provincial Universities, the superior—of the members of the University Council, should, by this method of annual reappointment, be placed so entirely at their mercy? If they choose not to reappoint, there is no effective machinery for his protection within the University; and what there is outside the University has yet to make itself felt. It is useless to bring forward the regulation that Council is to act on recommendation of Senate: that can be, and has been, overridden; we believe it to have been so overridden in the case before us. It is useless to talk of an appeal to the Court: that has been proved impracticable; it is a specious pretence of safeguard—nothing more.

We do not dispute that it is reasonable that a man or woman should, for some few years—especially at the beginning of University work—remain on trial; just because teaching is a more important and more complicated business than manual work let the trial be by all means somewhat prolonged. But, once it has been satisfactorily passed for a required term, it is grossly unfair to subject the teacher (who of all men wants peace and security if he is to give the best that is in him) to this galling yearly recurring uncertainty. We would submit that the question of the tenure of the Teaching Staff, and with it that of the Professors in certain provincial Universities, needs a careful revision; not only in the interests of the persons first concerned, but also in that of the government of the University. For it cannot be denied that this dependence on the caprice of a body against which there is no effective appeal—a dependence which is real, however much dissembled by means of forms—tends to weaken and depress the energies of a University into mere subservience to a governing clique. It may well involve a form of personal subjection as low as that to a single irresponsible master.

But, it may be said, all this is not to the point. Dr. Hodgson was dismissed simply in consequence of a measure of economy—her department being closed. As to whether this is more than a pretext we shall have something to say presently. But let us take the measure at its face value. For the sake of economy a useful, nay, a very important department in the University is suppressed. No regard is paid to the convenience of students who had intended to take the secondary training offered; no consultation is held with the Head of the Department as to how they shall be provided for; no account is given of the reasons which justify the suppression; and the yet higher consideration of the duty of the University towards the nation in the supremely important matter of the training of teachers is of no avail to stop this precipitate action. The Council has the power—without reference to any one, without even giving warning to its own members of what they will be called upon to decide, at a meeting where there is no guarantee that the members shall even have been informed of all that is involved—to suppress a whole department. It is an absurdity. At least there should be some constitutional provision requiring an interval between the first announcement of such an intention and its execution. Take the present instance—always supposing the thing was done in good faith and really for the purpose of economy. If one looks through the Officers and Staff of the University, one discovers that Education is (or was) represented by two Special Lecturers in Education, a Master and Mistress of Method, a Lecturer in Education, a Director of Training Colleges, besides six or seven assistant Lecturers (all but one of whom are concerned with Elementary Training). Now, supposing economy to have been the point, and that Education was the only subject in which economy could well be effected, was not the incidence of this measure curious? Can we be wrong in suspecting that the Director of Training Colleges is a more expensive person than the Lecturer in Education; and, again, that what he has to do is nowhere the hard actual work of training and teaching? Now who, with the most rudimentary notion of what economy means, would have suppressed a working department in vital operative contact with the needs of students and of education, and retained—as we may fairly presume, at greater cost—what is, comparatively with the work itself, of secondary importance? If this calculation of resources and possibilities was made, and the Council, really aiming at economy, arrived at their decision none the less, they appear absurd; if no such calculation was entered upon, then the precautions for ensuring proper deliberation before important steps are taken are manifestly inadequate.

It is almost too obvious to be observed that the more casual the proceedings of a governing body are, the more readily it will be found—however unintentionally—to lend itself as a tool to the purposes of those of its own members who may wish to indulge personal grudges. No doubt, the invention of a body of statutes which should afford no loophole either to folly or to malice passes the wit of man; but we would suggest that it should, at least, be made impossible by statute for the Council to effect the suppression (and the erection) of departments in a University without due and sufficiently lengthy notice of such intention being given, and without hearing evidence for or against either proposal (but especially a proposal to suppress) on the part of persons who may be concerned.

A letter signed by a Cambridge student who had taken the Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos, virtually a post-graduate,

and by a graduate of Bristol University—both of whom had intended to train under Dr. Hodgson in the coming year—appeared in the *Bristol Times and Mirror* in the week following the announcement of the suppression of the Department. Their protest against the sudden withdrawal of facilities for training at Bristol is the sort of thing that ought to have been called for as evidence while the suppression of the Department was under consideration—not left to be uttered vainly when the step had been taken. We should much like to know what inquiries the Council made before withdrawing these facilities.

We do not, however, suppose they can long refuse them. What then will happen? The Department will be reconstituted, and some other Lecturer in Education will probably be given the charge of it, in spite of the suggestion contained in our July number. The University will have rid itself of Dr. Hodgson—as, by exactly the same method, it rid itself of Prof. Cowl some six years ago. This is a point where, again, we desire to call attention to the need for reform. It ought to be made impossible for this trick to be played—this suppression of a department in order for personal reasons to get rid of a member of the University, and yet not bring upon oneself the onus of explaining a direct dismissal. It is not only a peculiarly low trick; it is besides heinously unjust, contrary in fact to one of the most hotly cherished principles of English justice—that a man shall not be punished without being informed what accusation is brought against him. Abrupt dismissal is, as the *Bristol Times and Mirror* pointed out, a measure taken usually only in cases of gross misbehaviour. The Council must know that their action lays Dr. Hodgson open to grave prejudice. What can she have done, might be the general question, to deserve this? Through her solicitors she herself has asked again and again for the reason of her dismissal: it is obstinately refused. We have made our own appeal. That also is met by silence. It is this silence which gives weight to the suspicion that economy had in reality nothing to do with the suppression of the Department.

Fortunately, Dr. Hodgson—well known, and known too to have definite views for which she is ready to suffer criticism, opposition, or loss—is not likely to find the world's opinion towards her much affected by the doings of Bristol University. Indeed, we have rather used her case as an illustration of maladministration—of tyranny—which ought to be made impossible than aimed at framing a defence for her personally.

But not every secondary teacher is in her position; and even if every one were, the essential wrong would still remain. By the essential wrong we mean the fact that the administration of this provincial University does not afford to members of the Teaching Staff that reasonable security which is one of the main guarantees not only of sound work, but, even more, of freedom from tyranny and corruption. If the Teaching Staff stands to the Council in the relation of employee to employer, then common sense and fairness demand that the interests of the staff should be safeguarded in the same manner as are those of other skilled workers against injustice on the part of their employers. If the relation of governed to the governors is to be preferred, then the charters of certain provincial Universities need overhauling in order to prevent what is supposed to be constitutional government from working out as the arbitrary rule of an irresponsible body against which there is neither real protection nor any effective appeal.

A MEMBER OF 'THE ATHENÆUM' STAFF.

## 'MORTE ARTHURE' AND HUCHEON.

'MORTE ARTHURE' is an alliterative poem of over four thousand lines, has been dated 1365 (Neilson's 'Huchown'; cp. *Athen.*, Oct. 26, 1901, p. 560), and treated as Scottish; the edition of the poem referred to here is that of the E.E.T.S. (a. 1871).

*Date of the Poem.*—(1) It is to be noted from ll. 2410, 3180, 3496, 3497, that the Pope is at Rome and has temporalities ("alle the Pope landez"); this cannot apply to the supposed time of King Arthur (whose reign 'Gelf. Mon.' terminates in a. 542; cp. 'Ann. Camb.' = a. 537), when the Popes were not temporal potentates, and the references to the Pope and his lands cannot be traced to the Arthurian matter in the British history of Geoffrey of Monmouth, because that writer does not name any Pope or Papal lands in connexion with Arthur. The Popes had resided out of Italy from 1305-76 (October), with the exception of a period in 1367-70, and the notices in the poem should be kept clear of the years of exile (1305-66, also 1371-5 and parts of 1367, 1370, 1376), mostly spent at Avignon. The poem not only places the Pope at Rome (ll. 3496, 3497), but says (l. 3180) that he "put was at-vndere"; he had not been subjected by Arthur (cp. ll. 2410-13), and usurpation of temporalities or defiance of Papal authority (facts which might apply as late as 1418) may possibly be indicated here.

(2) The poem has several notices of the "Vicounte" of Rome, and two of them (see ll. 324-32, 3163-70) are in connexion with Viterbo; the "Vicounte" had captured (at Viterbo) and set to ransom the knights of a king in pilgrimage, and, later on, Arthur turns towards Viterbo, and purposes to tarry on the lands of the "Vicounte" in the Vale of Viterbo, which he does. The office of Prefect of Rome was hereditary in the family of de Vico, some of whom were signors of Viterbo; it may be that the poem refers to one of them. Gregorovius called Viterbo the restless capital of the Patrimony of St. Peter; it was described in a document of 1401 as *totius provincie caput*. Although a John de Vico is named as "the lord of Viterbo" in 1347 ('Lat. Christianity', vii. 489; impr. 1903), Cardinal Albornoz ruled it for the Pope in 1357; it was conquered in 1375 by Prefect Francesco de Vico, who afterwards took the side of the Antipope, and was excommunicated in 1378. This Prefect was put to death in a revolt at Viterbo in 1387, and later (June, 1387) the estates of the Church which he had occupied were ordered to be taken possession of for the Pope; another of the family, Prefect John Sciarra de Vico, seized Viterbo in 1391, but, in 1401, the brother of the Pope restored the supremacy of the Church there, and entrusted the "sovereignty" of Viterbo to forty nobles, &c. Exactly for what years, 1391-1401, the Prefect ruled at Viterbo I do not know; Gregorovius describes Prefect John de Vico as an influential territorial lord in the Patrimony of St. Peter in 1399.

In *The Athenæum* (Nov. 15, 1902, p. 652) Dr. Neilson supposed that "the Viscounte of Rome" in the poem was "Galeazzo secondo" (that is, Galeazzo Visconti, ruler of portion of the State of Milan from 1354 till his death in 1378), but he did not explain how he identified his "syre of Melane" and "Viscount of Rome" (*Athen.*, u.s., p. 653) with the poet's "syre of Melane"; the poem keeps them absolutely distinct, as the *syre* (ll. 3134-49) is not named till the "Vicounte" is slain (see ll. 2058-65; cp. ll. 324-32). Galeazzo (signor of part of the State of Milan, whom Dr. Neilson identifies with the "Viscount of Rome") died in 1378, so that,

with a poem alleged to date 1365, the theory must view this death as a non-historical anticipation; or did Dr. Neilson consider that only the Roman portion of Galeazzo was slain in l. 2063, whilst the Milanese part of him survived to reappear, under another name, in l. 3134? Again, Dr. Neilson attempted to explain the "Viscounte of Valewnee" (for so the "Vicounte of Rome" is styled in l. 2047) by assuming that Valenza belonged to the State of Milan, and that it was the poem's "Valewnee"; Valenza acknowledged John, Marquis of Montferrat, as its signor in 1347 (Act of June 19, 1347), apparently still pertained to the Marquisate in 1378 (Putzger's 'Atlas,' map for 1378), and, so far as I know, did not belong to the State of Milan any time 1347-1402, if ever it did. It was on the right (south) bank of the Po. There was a Valentano, some 20 miles from Viterbo, which, perhaps, might possibly explain "Valewnee."

(3) Geoffrey of Monmouth (XI. i.) relates that Modred had promised Cheldric the part of Britain from the Humber to Scotland; the poem says that Childrike holds as his own "firo Hunbyre to Hawyke" (see ll. 3537, 3541). There are a couple of documents concerning a. 1380 (Nos. 294, 295; Bain, IV., 'Cal. Doc. Scotl.'): in No. 295 there is a note of lands within the sheriffdom of Roxburgh taken from the King (Ric. II., a. 1377-99) since the great truce (dating from 1369/70), and it includes "lands in Hawyk." Bain (p. xvii, u.s.) says that the Scots must have regained "the greater part of Roxburghshire" in the first years of the reign of Richard II.; at any rate, in 1380 the claim included lands in Hawick which were English in 1369/70, and probably in 1377. Hawick could not have been wholly Scottish in 1369, and, presumably, some of it was English in 1377. The poem, for alliteration, gives Hawick in place of Scotland.

(4) There is an interesting reference to the State of Milan; see ll. 3128-49 of the poem. Arthur holds his court at Como Castle, and the "syre of Melane" offers to make him suit and service for his various lands, for the enjoyment of Pawnce (? Piacenza), Pontremoli, Pisa, and Pavia, and to pay a million of gold yearly for Milan; he becomes Arthur's vassal. Pavia was not taken by the Milanese till 1359, and thence onwards the State of Milan was not under one ruler till 1385 or 1386, when Gian Galeazzo Visconti became signor of the whole of it. Pisa was transferred to the State of Milan by deed dated March 31, 1400, but the acquisition was perhaps very slightly earlier (February, 1399/1400); it was taken from Milan by Florence in October, 1406, so that there are only about six years (February, 1399/1400, or March, 1400, to October, 1406) in which Pisa could be called Milanese. Even if the inclusion of Pisa is a mere "poetical accident," 1385 or 1386 is the earliest date (from the capture of Pavia) for a single signor for the State of Milan; Gian Galeazzo acquired, by purchase, the title of Duke in 1395, and died in 1402, and it is admitted that the poem does not state that its signor of Milan was a duke.

The conclusion reached is that the extant 'Morte Arthure' is not earlier than the last quarter of the fourteenth century, and that it perhaps belongs to the early fifteenth century; it might be easy to ignore one or two of the above chronological indications, but it would scarcely do to dismiss the combined four as a "chapter of accidents."

*Nationality.*—There can be no reasonable doubt that the poem, as it stands, is not Scottish; the statement (ll. 2417, 2418) to the effect that Metz is esteemed as much in Lorraine as London is *here*, is striking, to say

nothing of Arthur of England (3500), our king (1973), our knights (2161), our men (3767, &c.), our people (1875), our folk (2258), our side (1492), and also of the archers of England (3685)—references scarcely calculated for the meridian of North Britain. Scotland supported the Antipopes from 1378 to 1418, whilst England supported the Roman Popes; the poem places the Pope at Rome, thereby (if later than 1378, the first year of the Schism) opposing the Scottish view that the Avignon Antipopes were the true Popes. Wyntoun, a Scottish historian, mentions a poem which seems to have been very like to 'Morte Arthure,' and attributes it to Hucheon; he does not give the nationality of Hucheon, nor say whether he used the name as a Christian\* name or surname. There are Hutchinsons and M'Cutcheons in Scotland, and Hutchingses and Hutchinsons in England; the Christian\* name, apparently, belonged to both sides of the Border, and the surname was known in England in the fourteenth century. Some of the MSS. of Wyntoun contain an obviously *post-mortem* panegyric on the Duke of Albany who died in 1420; even if Wyntoun was engaged on his 'Chronicle' ten years before 1420, there is no *chronological* reason (known to me) why he should not have had a text substantially the same as our present poem. His sole or chief reason for naming Hucheon appears to have been to demonstrate that he (Wyntoun) was right in *not* calling Lucius Emperor, which Hucheon did (and which our poem does). But it is not *certain* that Wyntoun knew our poem; he says that he found no writing that could make him acquainted concerning Arthur's death and last end, and that, since he found none that thereof wrote, he will say no more than he knows. Arthur is certainly buried in 'Morte Arthure'; whether Wyntoun was careless, or considered the account of Arthur's burial as untrustworthy, or whether he knew a somewhat different version of our poem, or, indeed, whether he refers to it at all, I am unable to say. 'Morte Arthure' has been claimed persistently as the work of Sir Hew of Eglinton; Dr. Neilson has shown that this Scottish knight was living in 1376, and dead by 1376/7, and has surmised that he was born about 1320. The chronological indications are strongly against an earlier date than 1377 for the extant poem; it is probable that Sir Hew of Eglinton, like Sir Thomas Gray, and like other Englishmen of their rank and generation, would have been more at home in Anglo-French than in the vernacular, and it is most unlikely that this busy Scottish knight (the brother-in-law of Robert II.) would have concerned himself to acquire the technical skill for writing a long alliterative poem in English, even supposing that his occasions would have allowed him time to do so.

A. H. INMAN.

## THE LATE PROF. JAMES GEIKIE.

Edinburgh, Sept. 4, 1916.

A BIOGRAPHY of the late Prof. James Geikie is now in course of preparation, and the work would be greatly facilitated if those who have letters or communications of general interest from him would kindly forward these to me at the Royal Scottish Geographical Society's Rooms, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh. They will be carefully preserved, and returned after being copied.

MARION I. NEWBIGIN.

\* Christian name or name related to a Christian name: thus, some of the ancestors of the Hutchinsons were obviously known as Huchons (however spelt), and even if these ancestors were, baptismally, Hews or Hughs, it does not affect the present matter.



## THE THEORY OF THE STATE.

Richmond, Surrey, Aug. 25, 1916.

YOUR contributor H. J. R., in the concluding article of his series on 'Some Leading Tendencies in Recent Political Thought,' refers to a book of mine in the following terms:—

"The Benthamite Individualists used to work out theories of the province of the State on the principle of 'Please govern me as little as possible'; and as recently as 1911 Sir Roland Wilson published an astonishing book on that subject—astonishing because it seemed to have been written fifty years too late, so undiluted was its Benthamism. Its fundamental postulate was that the State was a justice-enforcing institution, and nothing more."

I venture to think that what will most astonish any reader of my book who knows his Bentham is that a critic should speak in the same breath of "undiluted Benthamism" and of a postulate that the State is nothing but a justice-enforcing association. It is common knowledge that Bentham's standard for legislation was simply the same as for ethics in general—"the greatest happiness of the greatest number." I think I may safely challenge H. J. R. to find a single passage in all Bentham's works in which the above "fundamental postulate"—attributed with partial accuracy to myself—is even approximately anticipated.

The motto prefixed to my first chapter—"Justice is the end of government"—is there stated to be quoted by Bentham from the *American Federalist*; and if you care to verify the reference there given ('Works,' vol. ix. p. 123), you will find that it is quoted for the very purpose of being criticized and repudiated.

In the popular treatise commonly, and with substantial correctness, known as 'Bentham's Theory of Legislation,' the "ends of the civil law," subordinate to the primary greatest-happiness end, are enumerated as Subsistence, Abundance, Equality, and Security. It is true that among these four pre-eminence is assigned to Security, Subsistence and Abundance being generally able to look after themselves under theegis of Security, and that endeavours after Equality are limited by the requirements of social order; and it is also true that of all Bentham's multifarious activities those directed to specific reforms of our judicial system proved to have the most abiding value; but neither of these facts will go far towards justifying the description of my book as "undiluted Benthamism." So great is my reverence for Bentham that I have been only too glad to claim his authority whenever I could do so, as, for instance, when pleading for gratuitous civil police; but that is certainly not the case with what most of my critics have fastened on as the most novel and distinctive feature, namely, my denial of the proposition that it is the duty of the State to educate the people. So far from this being a Benthamite doctrine, Bentham himself made provision in his Constitutional Code for an Education Minister (with very limited functions, it is true), and his most prominent disciples, the two Mills, were enthusiastic advocates of a regular rate-supported system of primary secular education.

Returning to my own "fundamental postulate" (or hypothesis, as I should prefer to call it), your contributor's way of expressing it—"The State is a justice-enforcing association, and nothing more"—is rather misleading. What I set out to do was, taking as my starting-point the one indisputably necessary function of government, for which no substitute had ever been tried with the smallest approach to success, to

examine in detail all the conditions of the effective discharge of this one function, and to ascertain how far the process of supplying, one after another, these necessary or desirable adjuncts would carry us. The result was that by the time the process was finished we had accounted for a very large part of the business actually undertaken by the State in this country, and had discovered a few gaps which still remain to be filled up before the provision for the ascertainment and enforcement of rights can be said to be complete, one of these being the protection of public interests in land; while on the other hand a somewhat larger number of cases were found in which the powers actually exercised by the modern State did not appear to have any logical connexion with the primary function. In these last cases the question to be determined was whether the single-function hypothesis was wrong, or whether the State was wrong in assuming the extraneous functions. In these cases I argued, with what success it is not for me to say, that on the available evidence the State was wrong and the hypothesis verified.

I agree with your critic that my task was undertaken fifty years too late. Had it been undertaken and carried through by some more competent person in the sixties or seventies of the last century, and had the result been adopted by the legislature, much political friction and waste of energy might have been saved. What I am now concerned to insist on is that it is not the case of a theory which has been tried and found wanting, but of a theory that still remains to be tested.

ROLAND K. WILSON.

## TREITSCHKE ON DUTCH.

Leiden, Holland.

WITH regard to the article on Treitschke in the August number of *The Athenæum*, I should like to make the following remarks:—

I do not want to defend my native language against the attacks of Treitschke, a man who, in all probability, has not enjoyed any philological schooling, and whose opinions on the history of Dutch are therefore received, by those who have, with a shrugging of the shoulders. But when Treitschke asserts that my language is but a sailor's dialect of his beloved German, such a statement needs correcting for the English reader who is not acquainted with Dutch, and who would be inclined to accept such an utterly false theory only on Treitschke's authority. My country was already cultured, and had a vigorous literature, when Germany was little more than a pirates' den, and the flower of German nobility a horde of robbers (my neutrality forbids me to compare between these times and now). One of the most famous English philologists has always maintained that the study of Dutch was of far greater importance to students of English than that of German, my language being older. Mr. Gosse, one of the few Englishmen who take an interest in Dutch literature, will have had many opportunities to admire the elegance and grace of my native language, which it assumes in the hands of artists like Kloos, van Looij, or Couperus, while those who are familiar with the works of Prof. Bolland will slightly wonder at the profound wisdom couched in the sailor's dialect.

Secondly, Dutch and Latin syntax are as different as English and German syntax. But, even if Treitschke's assertion were right, I fail to see why any language should be ridiculous only for the reason that it resembles Latin in structure. But to crown all, Dutch and German syntax are remarkably alike, so much so that in the most elaborate Grammar I have at hand at

present the chapter 'Syntax' covers exactly—seven lines, so that if Dutch has "an irresistibly comic touch," the invaluable English common sense will guide the readers of *The Athenæum* to form their conclusions.

Before concluding this letter, I should like to thank you for allowing me to refute these German lies in your columns, and at the same time I apologize for my faulty English style.

P. A. ERADES.

## THE BRITISH ACADEMY: CROMER GREEK PRIZE.

WITH the view of maintaining and encouraging the study of Greek, particularly among the young, in the national interest, Lord Cromer has founded an Annual Prize, to be administered by the British Academy, for the best essay on any subject connected with the language, history, art, literature, or philosophy of Ancient Greece.

The first annual prize, of 40%, will be awarded before the end of 1917, under the following rules:—

1. Competition is open to all British subjects of either sex who will be under 26 years of age on Oct. 1, 1917.

2. Any such person desirous of competing must send in to the Secretary of the British Academy on or before Dec. 1, 1916, the title of the subject proposed by him or her. The Academy may approve (with or without modification) or disapprove the subject; their decision will be intimated to the competitor as soon as possible.

3. Preference will be given, in approval of subjects proposed, to those which deal with aspects of the Greek genius and civilization of large and permanent significance over those which are of a minute or highly technical character.

4. Any essay already published, or already in competition for another prize of the same nature, will be inadmissible.

5. Essays of which the subject has been approved must be sent in to the Secretary of the Academy on or before Oct. 1, 1917. They must be typed (or, if the author prefers, printed), and should have a note attached stating the main sources of information used.

6. It is recommended that the essays should not exceed 20,000 words, exclusive of notes. Notes should not run to an excessive length.

7. The author of the essay to which the prize is awarded will be expected to publish it (within a reasonable time, and after any necessary revision), either separately, or in the Journals or Transactions of a Society approved by the Academy, or among the Transactions of the Academy.

The Secretary of the Academy will supply, on application, a list which has been drawn up of some typical subjects, without any suggestion that preference will be given to them over any other subject of a suitable nature.

Communications should be addressed to "The Secretary of the British Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W."

## BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

ON Thursday, Aug. 3, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold books and manuscripts, the most important being: Holbein's Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII., 26l. Lilford, Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Islands, 8 vols., 1891-7, 37l. Voltaire's Réponse à toutes les objections principales qu'on a faites en France contre la Philosophie de Newton, 1739, presentation copy from the author, 21l. 5s. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, 1839, presentation copy from the author, 35l.; Sketches by Boz, 1836, 32l. D'Oyly, 52 drawings in water colour for Tom Raw the Griffin, &c., 25l. George Eliot, Adam Bede, 3 vols., 1859, presentation copy to Prof. Owen, 27l. Shakespeare, Second Folio, 1632, 30l.

The total of the sale was 943l. 15s. 6d.

# LIST OF NEW BOOKS

Prepared in co-operation with the Library Association.

The method of classification in the following list needs a few words of explanation. The scheme adopted is the Dewey Decimal System, which starts with a series of ten main classes, that are divided into ten subdivisions, and these again into ten subsections, and so on to any extent of minute classification. This system has secured general recognition in English-speaking countries, and is by far the most popular among librarians.

This List does not, as a rule, attempt to proceed beyond the main classes or their most general subdivisions. A more minute classification will be used when the various items are combined into a volume, forming a guide to the contents and relative value of the publications for the year. At the same time, subclasses are indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second one of the subdivisions, and so on.

A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

## GENERAL WORKS.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

\***Courville (E. H.).** AUTOGRAPH PRICES CURRENT (published annually): being a complete alphabetical and chronological record of all autograph letters, documents, and manuscripts, sold by auction in London, with the date and place of sale, name of purchaser, and price of each lot; together with a comprehensive reference index: vol. 1 (comprising August, 1914, to July, 1916, inclusive). *The Author, 25 Rumsey Road, Brixton, S.W.* [1916]. 10 in. 204 pp. index, 25/ n. 017

The first volume of a compilation which should prove useful to the student, the collector, and the dealer. The records in the volume are stated to have been extracted from the catalogues of about sixty-five days' sales, and to represent a sum of more than 35,000l. Among the entries we notice autograph letters of Rossetti, Swinburne, Sir Walter Scott, Samuel Johnson, R. L. Stevenson, Louis XIV., Napoleon, Washington, Nelson, Dickens, J. H. Newman, Francis II. (of France, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots), Bishop Ken, and Mr. Thomas Hardy. Holograph MSS. of Meredith, Coleridge, Sir Henry Newbolt, Sir Owen Seaman, and many others, appear in the list. These names, noted at random from the pages of Mr. Courville's record, give an idea of the variety of their contents. Numerous quotations from letters are embodied in the text.

**Longmans, Green & Co.** A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF WORKS PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. *Longmans, 1916.* 9 in. 64+304 pp. index. 017

Messrs. Longmans' catalogue has always been a model of what a publisher's list of works issued should be. It is classified on practical lines, and has a satisfactory index of the subject headings, and a full and clear author-index.

**Webb (A. P.).** A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF THOMAS HARDY, 1865-1915. *Frank Hollings, 1916.* 8½ in. 141 pp. por. index, 6/ n. 016.843

Mr. Webb has had in mind chiefly the collector of first editions, and has not attempted a complete bibliography, ignoring late editions and American editions, except where the latter rank as first editions. He includes contributions to books, periodicals, and newspapers, and a selection of critical notices, &c. The illustrations comprise a fine photograph portrait by Mr. E. O. Hoppé, and facsimiles of 'The Night of Trafalgar' from 'The Dynasts,' and the war poem 'Song of the Soldiers.'

## 100 PHILOSOPHY.

**Advaitacharya (Shri).** THE WAY OF THE CHILDISH (Bálamatimarga): written down by the author of 'The Real Tolerance.' *Kegan Paul (New York, Dutton & Co.) [1916].* 5½ in. 92 pp., 1/6 n. 179.8

The substance of this little book is stated to be the fruit of the writer's discipleship with an Indian teacher whose method of admonition against selfishness, vanity, hate, intolerance, cruelty, and the like, is to argue, not merely that they are wrong, but that they are childish also.

**Clarke (Edwin Leavitt).** AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS. *See LITERATURE, 810.9.* 150.1

**Forsyth (Peter Taylor).** THE CHRISTIAN ETHIC OF WAR. *Longmans, 1916.* 9 in. 206 pp., 6/ n. 172.4

In his study of the relation of Christianity to the problems with which the present situation is charged, Principal Forsyth arrives at conclusions not in accord with those of the pacifists. The object of war, he says, "is not to kill, but to bind the strong superman. And, if he is so strong, infatuate, and criminal that nothing will stop

him in his unrighteousness but honest and judicial killing, such killing is not murder, nor is it hate.... Such war is not 'multitudinous murder.' It is a form of judgment."

\***Ruysbroeck (Jan van).** JOHN OF RUYSBROECK: THE ADORNMENT OF THE SPIRITUAL MARRIAGE; THE SPARKLING STONE; THE BOOK OF SUPREME TRUTH; tr. from the Flemish by C. A. Wynschen Dom; ed. with an introduction and notes by Evelyn Underhill. *Dent, 1916.* 8 in. 291 pp. introd. notes, 4/6 n. 189.5

These three works by the Flemish mystic Jan van Ruysbroeck (1273-1381), who for twenty-six years held a prebendal stall in the Church of St. Gudule, Brussels, and later became prior of the Augustinian community of Groenendaal, were written in the dialect of the province of Brabant, rendered into Latin in the sixteenth century by the Carthusian monk Laurentius Surius, and are now for the first time set before English readers in smooth and able translations from the Flemish, to which are annexed an analytical introduction and some useful notes by the editor. The influence of St. Augustine, Dionysius the Areopagite, St. Bernard, and others on Ruysbroeck's work is manifest. This is a welcome and interesting book.

**Santayana (G.).** EGOTISM IN GERMAN PHILOSOPHY. *Dent [1916].* 8 in. 171 pp. index, 5/ n. 193

The author, who formerly held the Chair of Philosophy at Harvard University, postulates that egotism is immanent throughout the scheme of German thinking, which "summons all nature to minister to the self," and that the great characteristic of German philosophy is its deliberate subjectivity. It "limits itself to the articulation of self-consciousness." Prof. Santayana passes from the hints of egotism which he finds in Goethe to the "seeds of egotism in Kant," and from these to the dicta of Fichte and the transcendentalism of Schopenhauer. He proceeds to a consideration of the ethics of Nietzsche, the concept of the superman, and the specific aims and tendencies of German genius. The book is commendably free from prejudice, and the finer qualities of the Teuton race are by no means overlooked.

**Wood (H. G.).** THE TWO SWORDS: a dialogue on the Christian conscience and the war. *Birmingham, Cornish, 1916.* 7 in. 46 pp. paper, 9d. n. 172.4

A member of the Society of Friends, a young officer invalided home from Hill 60, a Fabian working for the political independence of labour, and other Cambridge men, discuss the conflicting considerations which weigh with a Christian in determining his attitude towards the war. The result is somewhat inconclusive. "When a man," says the Quaker, "finds his political judgment, his patriotism, his longing to do his part as a citizen, pulling him one way, and what he takes to be the meaning of the Gospel pulling him another way, he knows... that Jesus has brought not peace, but a sword." To this the rejoinder is that "when a man finds his sense of duty takes him to the trenches, though his political judgment and his feeling of humanity revolt against it, he too is up against a kind of sword." These are the "two swords." The author remarks, in his prefatory note, that those Christians are to be envied who can go to war or refuse to fight without misgiving or reluctance.

## 200 RELIGION.

**British and Foreign Bible Society.** THE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REPORT, for the year ending March, 1916; with appendix and a list of subscribers and benefactors. *Bible House, 146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., 1916.* 8 in. 674 pp. appendix, tables, index, boards, 1/ 206

A report summarizing the extraordinary activities of this society during a year presenting peculiar difficulty.

**Chandler (Right Rev. Arthur).** THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND REUNION. *Methuen [1916].* 7½ in. 197 pp. appendixes, 3/6 n. 283.42

An essay upon the English Church as she is, in her formularies and work, in her strength and weakness. While maintaining that the Church's principles are right and true, the Bishop of Bloemfontein considers that in many ways she has fallen miserably short of them, and has failed in the maintenance of discipline and exercise of authority. The remedy, he believes, is the reunion of Christendom, the reunion contemplated by him being "a reconciliation which flows from a recovered unity of sacramental life."

**Dod (Thomas A.).** NOTES ON THE PRESENT AGE. *Murray & Co., 180, Brompton Road, S.W. 1916.* 7 in. 252 pp. bibliog., 2/6 n. 236.3

This book, which is stated to have been begun in 1910, is a curious hothouse of moralizing about the war as a chastisement for our "Atheism, lying, immorality, superstition, and frivolity"; Baháism, Positivism, missionaries, Abraham, education in the Sudan, Ellis Barker, the Higher Critics, Paul Sebatier (*sic*), the Second Advent, the Great Pyramid, and, of course, the Millennium, which, in spite of adverse signs, the author believes to be imminent. He talks about "casting jewels to the winds," and is as erratic in style as in reasoning.



The **Holy Qur-ān**: with English translation and explanatory notes, part 1; published under the auspices of Hadrat Mirzā Bashir-ud-dīn Mahmūd Ahmad, the Second Successor of the Promised Messiah. *Qadian, Punjab, Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Islam* (41 Great Russell Street, W.C.), 1915. 1st edn. 11 in. 125 pp. foreword, index to notes, paper, 3/6 297

The first of thirty parts of an English translation of the Koran, also giving the Arabic text and a clear English transliteration, followed by copious explanatory notes, &c. The foreword explains the system of transliteration; and the printing and arrangement are good.

**Miller (Joseph).** THE CHURCH YEAR OF GRACE: from modern Continental divines; sermons for the successive seasons of the Church year: vol. 3, ASCENSION, WHITSUNTIDE, TRINITY, AND SUNDAYS AFTER TRINITY. *Elliot Stock*, 1916. 7½ in. 301 pp., 3/6 n. 252

Useful and suitable addresses for the three festivals, and the Sundays following Trinity Sunday.

**Plummer (Alfred).** CONSOLATION IN BEREAVEMENT THROUGH PRAYERS FOR THE DEPARTED: a plea for the reasonableness of this method of consolation. *Scott*, 1916. 7½ in. 122 pp. appendix, 2/ n. 264.1

The title sufficiently indicates the purpose of this book, which at the present time may be helpful to many. Some of the papers have already appeared in the pages of *The Churchman*. The last chapter includes examples of ancient, mediæval, and modern prayers for the dead, as well as a short bibliography.

**Rufinus (Tyrannius), presbyter of Aquileia.** COMMENTARIUS IN SYMBOLUM APOSTOLORUM; auctore Tyrannio Rufino Aquileiensi Presbytero; ed. by Ernest F. Morison. *Methuen* [1916]. 8 in. 119 pp. introd. table of dates, notes, app. index to notes, 2/6 n. 238.1

The editor has chosen Vallarsi's text (1745) of Rufinus's Commentary on the Aquileian version of the Apostles' Creed, to the first article of which, "Credo in Deo Patre omnipotente," were appended the words "invisibili et impassibili." There are copious and illuminative notes to every chapter. The introduction contains an interesting account of Jerome's quarrel with Rufinus, which greatly injured the latter. A terrible specimen of the "odium theologicum" was Jerome's remark, when Rufinus died (A.D. 409), that "the scorpion now lies underground." The priest of Aquileia seems to have been a good and amiable man.

**Rufinus (Tyrannius).** A COMMENTARY ON THE APOSTLES' CREED; trans. by Ernest F. Morison. *Methuen* [1916]. 8 in. 63 pp. preface, 1/6 n. 238.1

A translation intended to be used with Dr. Morison's edition of the text. Notes and explanations are appended.

**The Silent Voice.** *Bell*, 1916. 7 in. 69 pp. boards, 1/ n. 248  
Teachings stated to have been received by "impressional writing," during the past year, by a lady. The "teachings" are of a meditative as well as exhortatory character, and refer to the war, faith, love, prayer, and the like.

### 300 SOCIOLOGY.

**Aghnides (Nicolas P.).** MOHAMMEDAN THEORIES OF FINANCE: with an introduction to Mohammedan law and a bibliography (*Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, vol. 70). *New York, Columbia University*, 1916. 10 in. 540 pp. bibliog. paper, \$4.50. 336

A long dissertation upon a subject which, according to the author, has never before been treated in its entirety and for its own sake. The general purpose of the first part of the book is to explain the terms and concepts of the second part, in which are presented the views and opinions of the Mohammedan doctors in regard to financial theory. Part 2, therefore, is solely concerned with theory. Financial theory is a part of Mohammedan law, or *fiqh*, which is derived from the revealed sources of the Koran and the Prophetic utterances and conduct (*sunnah*). The avowed object of the law is "beatitude in the two worlds." It is forbidden to stray from the body of revealed truth, "to which one must adapt himself as best he can." Part 3, in which the origins of Mohammedan financial practice and its relation to theory will be discussed, is to constitute a later monograph. The bibliography, intended for use in the study of Mohammedan law directly from the Arabic sources, and therefore not as a rule including works in European languages, is at the end of part 1.

**Beer (George Louis).** AMERICA'S INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND FOREIGN POLICY: address delivered before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at the twentieth annual meeting, Friday and Saturday, April 28th and 29th, 1916. Reprinted from 'Preparedness and America's International Program,' vol. 66 of the American Academy's 'Annals,' Philadelphia, the Academy, 1916. 10 in. 21 pp. pamphlet. 327.73

Arguing that the United States, by her policy of aloofness from European affairs, cannot escape some negative responsibility for the

present chaotic state of Western civilization, and averring that the aim of German imperialism is to eject the English-speaking peoples from their prominent positions in all continents, the author strongly advocates an Anglo-American alliance. German publicists and economists, he contends, have dreamed of a new Germany over the seas; and against the possible annexation of part of South America by the Teuton Powers after the war, the British fleet would be a much stronger bulwark than even the Monroe doctrine. Invincible sea-power would be the main reliance of such an *entente*, which should be merely for defensive purposes; and Mr. Beer considers that it would facilitate the advent of some organization for the as yet inchoate world-community, though before such an event as the federation of all the world can come within the range of practical politics, there must be a modification of the prevailing concept of unlimited State sovereignty. The author concludes with the hope that Mazzini's dream—of a world-system of which each unit shall be devoted to the mutual service of mankind as a whole—may ultimately be realized.

**\*Currey (C. H.).** BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY, 1783-1915. *Oxford, University Press (Milford)*, 1916. 6 in. 266 pp. bibliog., 2/6 n. 325.42

Mr. Currey follows the historical development of British colonial policy through three well-marked stages: (1) the rule of permanent officials at Downing Street, contemporaneous with the mercantile system; (2) the grant of self-government and the adoption of free trade, with the abolition of slavery, transportation, the Navigation Laws, &c.; and (3) the establishment of family relations between the mother-country and the Dominions as sister States. He sees a bright future in the new era inaugurated by the Imperial Conference. Henceforth our relations will, he considers, not be merely legal and mechanical, but human, and there are "scope and vista" for a "Britannic Cooperative Alliance."

**Farrow (Thomas) and Crotch (W. Walter).** THE COMING TRADE WAR. *Chapman & Hall*, 1916. 7½ in. 164 pp., 2/6 n. 337

The authors suggest a series of measures by which, in their opinion, British manufacturers will be able to obtain a greater portion of trade with our Allies than was the case before the present war. They postulate the importance of giving Labour a share in profits. See the review in *Athenæum* for August, p. 373.

**\*Ferguson (Maxwell).** STATE REGULATION OF RAILROADS IN THE SOUTH (*Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, vol. 67, No. 2). *New York, Columbia University (King & Son)*, 1916. 10 in. 228 pp. contents, appendix paper, 7/ 385

The present monograph, in which the author endeavours to outline the development of State regulation of railroads in the States east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, is offered as part of a larger work. This, it is hoped, will be produced within a few years. Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas are not touched upon in the present volume. There is no index.

**\*The Girls' School Year-Book (Public Schools):** the official book of reference of the Association of Head Mistresses. *Year-Book Press*, 1916. 7½ in. 706 pp. list of schools, index, 5/ n. 376.942

The eleventh issue of this useful work of reference for all concerned or interested in the Secondary Education of women, and in the careers open to them on leaving school or the University. The second part of the volume deals chiefly with professions and occupations, and includes a section on 'The War and Women's Work.'

**Haldane (Richard Burdon Haldane, Viscount).** THE EBBING TIDE: being a speech on national training delivered in the House of Lords on the 19th of July, 1916. *Mills & Boon*, 1916. 6 in. 75 pp. paper, 6d. 379

"We in this country are below the level to which we must attain if we are to hold our own as a race." So says Lord Haldane in his preface; and many will agree with him. Some of the statements in the speech are startling. We cite the following: Nine out of ten of our young people get no education after the age of 14. In England, out of 2,750,000 boys and girls between 12 and 16, nearly 1,100,000 got no education after the age of 13. It was recently discovered by Lord Haldane that there were only 1,500 trained chemists in this country altogether. The reason was that we had not "the means (!) or encouragement to produce the business kind that was wanted." He added that "four large German chemical firms which have played havoc with certain of our trades employ 1,000 highly trained chemists between them." Clearly we must mend our ways, and not wait until after the war to make a beginning.

**Halsalle (Henry de) and Jones (C. Sheridan).** THE GERMAN WOMAN AND HER MASTER. *Werner Laurie* [1916]. 7½ in. 223 pp., 2/ n. 326.06

This book is a most unnecessary piece of work; diffuse in composition, rancorous in tone, it does not give any real idea of German womanhood. The authors' misguided energy serves only to spoil their aim and causes them to miss their mark; and their lucubrations read like extracts from the more irresponsible and prejudiced German papers.

**Haynes (E. S. P.).** THE DECLINE OF LIBERTY IN ENGLAND. *Grant Richards*, 1916. 9 in. 238 pp. appendix, index, 6/ n. 323.04  
Mr. Haynes holds that the liberty of the individual can only exist under the protection of a powerful and intelligent Government. He discusses the value of the possession of a vote, and has a chapter on 'Liberty in regard to Women.'

**\*Hecker (Julius F.).** RUSSIAN SOCIOLOGY: a contribution to the history of sociological thought and theory (*Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, vol. 67, No. 1). New York, *Columbia University (King & Son)*, 1915. 10 in. 309 pp. appendixes, bibliography, index, paper, 10/ 309

The first part of Dr. Hecker's book deals with the beginnings of Russian sociology, and is in the main historical. An analysis of the principal Russian sociological schools—of Lavrov, Mikhailovsky, Youzhakov, and Kareyev—constitutes part 2. The third part treats of miscellaneous schools and trends of Russian sociology: the Marxist views of Plekhanov and Lvov, the Neo-Marxist theories of Struve and Tugan-Baronovsky, the Anarchist and revolutionist opinions of Kropotkin and Chernov, the contributions of the juristic sociologists such as Korkunov, and the theories of the Franco-Russian sociologists, Novicov and De Roberty. A useful bibliography and a full index complete the volume.

**Income Tax.** HOW TO CLAIM REPAYMENT OF INCOME TAX FOR YEAR 1916-17. *Mathieson*, 1916. 7½ in. 94 pp. index, paper, 1/ n. 336.24

A guide to people who have not hitherto considered if they are entitled to recover a part of a tax which is now very onerous.

**\*Lanessan (J. L. de).** HISTOIRE DE L'ENTENTE CORDIALE FRANCO-ANGLAISE; les relations de la France et de l'Angleterre depuis le XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle jusqu'à nos jours. *Paris, Félix Alcan*, 1916. 7½ in. 322 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 327.4

The author's aim has been to trace the history of the relations of France and England from the period when they became independent and organized states down to the Entente Cordiale, the outcome of which has been their presence on the battle-field side by side. M. de Lanessan expresses the opinion that it is owing to two men in particular, the late King Edward and President Faure, that the diplomatic difficulty of Fashoda was peacefully solved, and was followed by the Entente Cordiale.

**The London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London).** ABRIDGED CALENDAR FOR TWENTY-SECOND SESSION, 1916-17. *London School of Economics and Political Science*, 1916. 8½ in. 111 pp. map, index, pamphlet, 6d. n. 330.7

The School does not appear to have curtailed its curriculum, though the syllabus is more condensed than usual.

**\*McFall (Robert James).** RAILWAY MONOPOLY AND RATE REGULATION (*Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, vol. 69, No. 1). New York, *Columbia University (King & Son)*, 1916. 10 in. 223 pp. paper, 8/ 385

A presentation of the general theory involved in what is understood by Railway Commissioners as the cost-of-service principle in rate regulation. With it is a discussion of the more obvious reasons for its adoption and the difficulties which it encounters. This is another elaborate work published by a University without an index.

**The Making of an Officer;** by C. N. Hodder & Stoughton [1916]. 7½ in. 88 pp., 1/ n. 355.33

Sensible hints to the junior regimental officer of the newer type brought into prominence by the present war. Self must be sunk for the sake of the regiment; the officer must acquire a knowledge of his men, of their ideals and their capabilities; and he must gain the power of inspiring individual bravery in others. The chapters of this book originally appeared in *The Times*.

**Modus Tenendi Cür Barón: cum visu franci plegii** (a reprint of the first edition A.D. 1510); together with translations and an introductory note (*Manorial Society's Publications*, No. 9). *Manorial Society*, 1915. 8 in. 63 pp. boards. 347.99

A copy of the first edition of this short treatise on the method of holding a Court-Baron with view of frank-pledge, the authorship of which is unknown, is in the British Museum. The printer was Wynkyn de Worde. The present publication is a reproduction, with translations of those parts that are in Latin, and some *addenda et corrigenda*. No. 8 of the Manorial Society's publications was a facsimile reproduction of the last edition (1650) of the same treatise, 'The Order of Keeping a Court Leet and Court Baron,' to which the present publication is in a measure supplementary.

**The National University of Ireland.** CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1916. *Dublin, Thom*, 1916. 8 in. 552 pp. 378.415

Contains lists of the Senate; examiners; governing bodies, professors, and lecturers of the constituent colleges; particulars of examinations, scholarships, exhibitions, and studentships; syllabuses of courses; changes in courses for 1917; and lists of graduates and honours.

**\*Neogi (Dwijendra Nath).** SACRED TALES OF INDIA. *Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 151 pp. il. by P. Ghose, 2/ n. 398.2

The life of the orthodox Hindu is a round of fasts, festivals, observances, and ceremonies. Connected with these is an immense accumulation of curious legends transmitted orally for ages. Many of the ceremonies are almost exclusively performed by women, and the tales are recited by the older female worshippers. Mr. Neogi's main object has been to narrate the stories as they are recited, mentioning only especially interesting facts connected with the rituals. The legends are pleasing in their simplicity and quaintness, and will help the reader to a better understanding of Indian women.

**Petit (Prof. Gabriel) and Leudet (Maurice).** LES ALLEMANDS ET LA SCIENCE; préface de Paul Deschanel. *Paris, Félix Alcan*, 1916. 7½ in. 396 pp. table of contents, paper. 304

The reply of the French Académie des Sciences to the German professors' manifesto in 1914 was that the Latin and Anglo-Saxon civilizations had produced during the past three centuries most of the great discoveries in mathematical, physical, and natural science, and had been the authors of the chief inventions of the nineteenth century. Prof. Petit and M. Leudet have endeavoured to supply chapter and verse for this pronouncement by collecting twenty-eight articles bearing on the subject, previously contributed to the *Figaro* by French and other savants of distinction. Among the French contributors are MM. Maurice Barrès, Émile Picard, Salomon Reinach, and Armand Gautier. One of the articles was written by the late Sir William Ramsay.

**\*Proud (E. Dorothea).** WELFARE WORK: employers' experiments for improving working conditions in factories; with a foreword by the Right Hon. David Lloyd George. *Bell*, 1916. 9 in. 383 pp. 13 appendixes, index, 7/6 n. 331.8

An ably written volume, dealing with means of preserving the health and promoting the happiness of workers in factories. "Welfare work" is defined as consisting of "voluntary efforts on the part of employers to improve, within the existing industrial system, the conditions of employment in their own factories." Factory Welfare Departments and the duties of a Welfare Secretary are described. The treatment of the subject is practical and sympathetic. Especially interesting chapters are those dealing with the industrial environment, wages and hours, and incidental aids to welfare, such as the provision of baths, gymnasias, means of recreation, and the like.

**Thomas (Kenneth G.).** COURTS OF INQUIRY. *Gale & Polden* [1916]. 7½ in. 48 pp. appendix, index, pamphlet, 2/ n. 344

Capt. Thomas here furnishes concise, informative notes for officers detailed to sit upon courts of inquiry, giving references to the King's Regulations and the 'Manual of Military Law,' from which he has been permitted to extract information.

**Tout (Thomas Frederick).** THE ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY: a lecture delivered at the John Rylands Library on the 15th December, 1915; reprinted from 'The Bulletin of the John Rylands Library,' April-June, 1916. *Manchester, University Press (London, Longmans, and Quaritch)* [1916]. 11 in. 32 pp. boards, 1/ n. 351.1

The whole administrative machine of the Norman and Angevin kings followed them in their wanderings, but it early became necessary to establish a permanent central bureau for each administrative department, and the civil service was gradually separated from the domestic environment of the King. Westminster was found to be the most convenient fixed spot. The use of the terms "civil service" and "civil servant" apparently originated among the early British administrators of India; and Prof. Tout can find no earlier example of the home use of the phrase "civil service" than in the title of the report by Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir Stafford Northcote (1853) on "the organization of the permanent civil service." The first of the modern Government offices arose in the King's Exchequer; the second was the Chancery. Most of the earlier mediæval civil servants were "clerks," in the historical sense of the word. They had received the "first tonsure," and were actual or potential ministers of the Church, though often they did not proceed even to minor orders. "With the shaven crown went the clerical dress and the important privilege of benefit of clergy, that is the right of being judged for all offences by members of your own order, and in practice the useful privilege of committing your first crime with comparative impunity." By the fourteenth century, the schools of the "common lawyers" in London were admitting men to study for a lucrative profession, that of the pleaders and exponents of English law, without previously becoming clerks; but the common lawyer was rarely a civil servant. The clerical official was better educated, on the average, and he could easily be rewarded without expense to the King. Livings, dignities, prebends, and bishoprics were at the disposal of clerks, while laymen could only be enriched by grants of land from the royal domain, by the custody of the King's wards, or by the hand of heiresses in the royal guardianship. The Chancery clerks were among the ablest of mediæval civil servants, and were entrusted with diplomacy and foreign politics. "In the fourteenth as in the twentieth century diplomacy was the



most genteel of professions. To this day the Foreign Office is spared the disastrous results on its manners and tone that might have followed had its officials, like those of less dignified departments, been selected by open competition." Prof. Tout goes on caustically to remark that "perhaps brains and social graces do not always go together, and even nowadays a little more brains might have its use in diplomacy." Under the Normans, offices of State were sold by the Crown to the highest bidders. By the fourteenth century the prevailing method of appointment was by nomination, and jobbery flourished. The mediæval public servant was "non-political," in the modern sense, poorly and irregularly paid, and at first lived a semi-collegiate life. As the lay element came in, the common life tended to break up; and by the end of the fourteenth century lay civil service was an established institution. The author concludes with an endeavour to realize the individual character of the mediæval official, by giving several instances of civil servants of the fourteenth century of whom more is known than of the majority. The examples chosen are Geoffrey Chaucer, a lay official, and the most famous Englishman of his day; John Winwick (died 1363), clerk and the minor poet Thomas Hoccleve, also a clerk.

**Wise (Jennings C.).** *EMPIRE AND ARMAMENT: the evolution of American imperialism and the problem of national defence.* New York, Putnam, 1916. 8 in. 365 pp., \$1.50. 327.73

The author, late Professor of Political Science and International Law at the Virginia Military Institute, thinks that imperialism does not necessarily involve militarism. On the other hand, he is caustic at the common delusion of Americans that, because they have no military force to parade and no mailed fist to shake at their rivals, therefore they are never militant or aggressive. His book is an appeal for adequate national defence, and he thinks there is no stronger argument for his appeal than American history. This has hitherto been written, taught, and read in a spirit of mistaken patriotism which, he considers, has bred a mass of dangerous errors.

#### 400 PHILOLOGY.

**\*Cahen (Louis).** *SERBIAN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-SERBIAN POCKET DICTIONARY.* Kegan Paul, 1916. 7 in. 268 pp. table of Serbo-Croatian alphabet, 2/6 n. 491.82

The Serbian words are printed in Roman characters, arranged in the order of the Cyrillic alphabet. The vocabulary here provided runs to only about 5,000 words, in double columns, mostly at the rate of half a line per entry. The printing is clear, though a differentiation of type between catchword and definition would have been advantageous.

**Chekhov (Anton).** *THE CHAMELEON; and four other tales; ed. by P. Selver (Kegan Paul's Russian Texts).* Kegan Paul, 1916. 7 in. 89 pp. introd. notes, vocab. paper, 1/6 n. 491.7

A collection of short tales, in the original Russian, representative of the first phase of Chekhov's literary output. The editor has contributed useful notes and a sufficient vocabulary. Author of hundreds of tales and sketches, dramatist, and physician in active practice, Anton Chekhov (1860-1904) was a strenuous worker, and there is no doubt as to the lasting value of much that he produced.

**\*Ernout (Prof. Alfred).** *RECUEIL DE TEXTES LATINS ARCHAÏQUES.* Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1916. 8 in. 299 pp. bibliography, index, table of contents, paper, 3 fr. 50. 471.7

The author, who is Professor at the Faculty of Letters, Lille, remarks that archaic literature has long been neglected in France, the latest collection of ancient texts there published, A. E. Egger's 'Latini sermonis vetustioris reliquie selectæ,' having appeared as long ago as 1843. Hence the present selection. The first part of the book consists of epigraphic texts, the second of literary fragments. The former are classed in chronological order, and grouped according to localities. They begin with an inscription in Greek characters, assigned to about the year 600 B.C. This is considered the oldest extant Latin inscription. Some fragments of the laws of the epoch of the kings, and of the law of the Twelve Tables, are included. With the exception of a few pages from Cato, the second part, comprising literary texts, consists entirely of examples of verse, ranging from Livius Andronicus to Laberius. There are copious explanatory commentaries, and the most difficult texts are accompanied by a rendering into classical Latin.

**\*Jarintzov (Madame N.).** *THE RUSSIANS AND THEIR LANGUAGE; with an introduction discussing the problems of pronunciation and transliteration, and a preface by Nevill Forbes.* Oxford, Blackwell, 1916. 9½ in. 253 pp. introd. index of margin headings, vocab., 6/ n. 491.7

The writer endeavours to reveal the psychology of the Russian language, and quotes many apposite and interesting features which may well serve to enlighten the student. The book is valuable for its presentment of the character as well as the speech of our allies.

**Palmer (Harold E.) and Motte (Cyrille).** *COLLOQUIAL FRENCH: 1, FRENCH FLUENCY EXERCISES.* Cambridge, Heffer, 1916. 5 by 8 in. 50 pp., 1/ n. 428.3

Exercises intended to assist English people to increase their fluency in colloquial French. Such mechanical aids are undoubtedly sometimes useful, especially to persons who are teaching themselves a foreign language.

**Plaatje (Solomon T.).** *SECHUANA PROVERBS, WITH LITERAL TRANSLATIONS AND THEIR EUROPEAN EQUIVALENTS: DIANE TSA SECOANA LE MAELE A SEKGOOA A A DUMALANANG NACO.* Kegan Paul, 1916. 5 by 7½ in. 110 pp. preface, 3/ n. 496

The author's object is to rescue from oblivion, as far as this can still be done, the proverbial expressions of the Bechuana people who inhabit the Bechuanaland Protectorate, South Rhodesia, the northern divisions of Cape Colony, the whole of the Orange Free State, and the western half of the Transvaal. Mr. Plaatje believes that Robert Moffat, the apostle to the Bechuana, was the first person to put their language on paper: he printed a spelling-book and some detached portions of Scripture, finally producing the first Sechuana version of the Bible. This was begun in 1829, and finished in 1857. Throughout Mr. Plaatje's book the Sechuana and its English rendering are printed in parallel columns. The preface and introduction, which contain interesting matter, are in both languages; and the Sechuana proverbs, of which the author cites over seven hundred, are followed by literal translations, as well as by European equivalents where these exist.

**The Yōkyōkukai:** a magazine of the Japanese lyrical drama; vol. 5, No. 1, July 1, 1916. Tokyo, The Yōkyōkukai Office, 1916. 9 in. 140 pp. introd. il. paper, 38 sen; annual subscription (twelve numbers) 4.50 yen. 495.2

The text of this monthly review is in Japanese, but in the issue before us an introductory "appreciation" in English, by Yone Noguchi, deals with the Japanese No drama, analogous to the Elizabethan masque, and assigned to a period extending from the early fourteenth century to the close of the sixteenth century. The writer extols the simplicity, dignity, and beauty of the three hundred extant plays, mostly written by priests or others deeply influenced by the spirit of Buddhism. The No drama had temporarily fallen into oblivion, but has latterly been revived. No better examples of epic poetry than these plays, the writer states, exist in Japanese literature. Not a phrase, an image, or an incident is out of place, nor is there a false note of atmosphere or feeling. The photographic reproductions at the end of this number are somewhat indistinct. A long review of Dr. Marie Stopes's volume 'Plays of Old Japan: the No,' appeared in *The Athenæum* of Aug. 30, 1913.

#### 500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

**Assheton (Richard).** *GROWTH IN LENGTH: embryological essays.* Cambridge, University Press, 1916. 9 in. 115 pp. 42 il. bibliog., 2/6 n. 591.33

This volume is prefaced by a three-page list of works on embryology by the late Dr. Assheton. It consists of three lectures delivered, under the auspices of the University of London, at Guy's, with the reprint of a paper on the mechanics of gastrulation, and is published, with figures by Miss Thursby-Pelham and a preface by Mrs. Assheton, as a memorial to the distinguished embryologist.

**Carlsaw (H. S.).** *THE ELEMENTS OF NON-EUCLIDEAN PLANE GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY (Longmans' Modern Mathematical Series).* Longmans, 1916. 7½ in. 191 pp. diag. indexes, 5/ n. 513.8

The author has endeavoured to treat the elements of non-Euclidean plane geometry and trigonometry in such a manner as to be useful to teachers of elementary geometry in schools and colleges.

**\*Chamberlain (Prof. Joseph Scudder).** *ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY (THE CHEMISTRY OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS): a textbook of general agricultural chemistry or elementary biochemistry for use in colleges.* New York, Macmillan, 1916. 8 in. 336 pp. table of contents, index, 7/ n. 547

The fact that two distinct lines of study confront the student in agricultural chemistry, namely, the inorganic and physical chemistry relating to soils and fertilizers, and the bio-chemistry of plants and animals as living organisms, has led to the preparation of this textbook as the first of two companion volumes on general agricultural chemistry. The present work deals only with the chemistry of animals and plants—organic agricultural chemistry. The companion volume is being prepared by Prof. Chamberlain's colleague Dr. Ernest Anderson, and will treat of soils and fertilizers—inorganic agricultural chemistry. The descriptions in the volume before us are clear, and included are many illustrative experiments, of no high degree of difficulty.

**Gelkie (Sir Archibald).** *THE BIRDS OF SHAKESPEARE.* Glasgow, MacLehose, 1916. See SHAKESPEARE, 822.33. 598.2

**Geological Survey of India.** RECORDS, vol. 47, part 2: THE DECCAN TRAP FLOWS OF LINGA, CHHINDWARA DISTRICT, CENTRAL PROVINCES, by L. Leigh Fermor and C. S. Fox; A NOTE ON THE IRON ORE DEPOSITS OF TWINNÉ, NORTHERN SHAN STATES, by J. Coggin Brown. *Calcutta, Geological Survey (Kegan Paul), 1916.* 10½ in. 61 pp. il. 9 plates, map, paper, 1 rupee. 555.43

Papers on the Trap lavas of Linga, in the Central Provinces of India, and on the iron ore deposits near Twinngé, a station on the Lashio branch of the Burma Railways, between Mandalay and Maymyo.

**Hrdlicka (Ales).** PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE LENAPE OR DELAWARES, AND OF THE EASTERN INDIANS IN GENERAL (*Bureau of American Ethnology*, Bulletin 62). *Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.* 9½ in. 130 pp. 29 plates, 1 fig., anthropological map, tables, appendix. 572.973

The greater part of Dr. Hrdlicka's report is devoted to his investigation of the skeletal remains of fifty-seven Indians, belonging to the Munsee or Minsi group of the Lenape or Delaware, collected from a cemetery at Minisink, New Jersey, and presented to the United States National Museum. There are also some observations upon Eastern Indian crania in general, of which 253 specimens have been examined. More than half of the Munsee skulls were artificially deformed, mostly by a simple occipital cradle-board flattening; but in three or four instances the author observed traces of intentional deformation, in the shape of bilateral frontal compression. In an appendix are given the results of an examination of fifty-six Iroquois skulls in the possession of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. The main conclusion reached is that of the close physical relation of the Iroquois with the eastern Algonquian tribes. Dr. Hrdlicka considers the physical identity of these peoples to be established. There is no index.

**Migeod (Frederick William Hugh).** EARLIEST MAN. *Kegan Paul, 1916.* 8½ in. 145 pp. appendixes, gloss. index, 3/6 n. 571

A sketch of man's evolution from his simian ancestry down to the period of his attainment of the rank of *Homo primigenius*. Appendixes carry on the account until the end of the Palæolithic Age. The basis of the argument is man's assumed mentality at different stages. Was his brain sufficiently developed at a given epoch for it to be assumed that he could act in a certain way? Conversely, what mental development must he have had when he could chip a flint in a particular manner? The author begins with "Pre-pithecanthropus," a hypothetical one-art species, and discusses the possible stages of development necessary for the transformation of this pre-man into *Pithecanthropus erectus*, the first proto-man. The advancement of proto-man to the dignity of *Homo primigenius* is also considered, as are the first stages in the use of shelter, clothing, weapons, fire, and cooking. The transition from coliths to palæoliths, the origin of speech, and social organization, are dealt with in the later chapters. The tables of cranial capacities, localities, and chronology are useful for reference.

**Mill (Hugh Robert) and Salter (Carle).** BRITISH RAINFALL, 1915: on the distribution of rain in space and time over the British Isles during the year 1915, as recorded by about 5,500 observers in Great Britain and Ireland; and discussed with articles upon various branches of rainfall work: 59th annual volume. *Stanford, 1916.* 8½ in. 288 pp. maps, il., 10 551.57

The stress of war has necessitated a reduction in the bulk of the volume; and some of the work in every department has been done by substitutes for colleagues at the front. Nevertheless, this record is creditable and kept well up to date.

**Ridgway (Robert).** THE BIRDS OF NORTH AND MIDDLE AMERICA: a descriptive catalogue: part 7, FAMILY CUCULIDÆ, FAMILY PSITTACIDÆ, FAMILY COLUMBIDÆ (*Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum*, No. 50). *Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.* 10 in. 556 pp. list of figures, index (37 pp.), plates, paper. 598.2

The seventh part of a minutely detailed list of the groups, genera, species, and subspecies of birds occurring in America, from the Arctic lands to Panama, the West Indies and other islands of the Caribbean Sea, and the Galapagos Archipelago. There are twenty-four clear diagrammatic plates, and an ample index.

**\*Seton (Ernest Thompson).** WILD ANIMAL WAYS. *Hodder & Stoughton [1916].* 8½ in. 254 pp. il. preface, contents, 6/ n. 591.5

Stories of Coaly-Bay, the Outlaw Horse; Jinny, a bad monkey; Foam, a Razor-Backed Hog; and other animals, as they live their natural lives. In sickness they have their herbs, sudorifics, mud baths, fastings, rest cure, and the like. 'Foam' is an attempt to describe these and other things. Two hundred vigorous drawings by the author illustrate the book, many decidedly humorous; and there are eight full-page plates.

**\*Smithsonian Institution.** EXPLORATIONS AND FIELD-WORK OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN 1915 (*Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, vol. 66, No. 3). *Washington, the Institution, 1916.* 10 in. 119 pp. il., paper. 506.3

Contains accounts of the principal expeditions during 1915. The lines of research include geology, zoology, botany, anthropology, physics, and astrophysics. The first article relates to geological work by Dr. C. D. Walcott and others in the Yellowstone Park area and the Big Belt Mountains. Geological and zoological expeditions to Siberia, Borneo and Celebes, China, and the Danish West Indies are also described. The latter part of the volume contains much information of ethnological and archaeological interest. A notable paper is the account of Dr. Fewkes's work among the prehistoric remains in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. A hundred and nineteen good photographic reproductions illustrate the book.

**Smithsonian Institution.** TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, 1907-8. *Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.* 11½ in. 636 pp. 21 plates, 31 maps, 1 diag. index. 572.973

In this Report the Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Mr. W. H. Holmes, summarizes the work carried out during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, in accordance with the Act of Congress providing for the continuation of researches relating to the American Indians. A long paper by Mr. John Peabody Harrington, 'The Ethnography of the Tewa Indians,' accompanies the Report. Appended to the monograph are a copious bibliography, and a list of place-names.

**Smithsonian Institution.** THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, 1908-9. *Washington, Government Printing Office, 1915.* 11½ in. 453 pp. 7 plates, 6 figs. glossary, index (27 pp.). 572.973

The Thirtieth Report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, deals with the continuation of the researches relating to the American Indians, and with the summarizing for publication of the available data. These are to be presented in a series of handbooks, each devoted to a single branch of the subject: language, history, religions, social customs, arts, &c. Papers accompanying the Report are 'Ethnobotany of the Zuni Indians,' by Mrs. Matilda Coxe Stevenson; and 'An Enquiry into the Animism and Folk-Lore of the Guiana Indians,' by Dr. Walter E. Roth. Appended is a list of publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology, with an index to authors and titles.

**\*Usherwood (T. S.) and Trimble (C. J. A.).** PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS FOR TECHNICAL STUDENTS, part 2. *Macmillan, 1916.* 7½ in. 575 pp. mathematical tables, answers to exercises, index, 7/6 510

This book embodies a development and extension of the subject of practical mathematics, of which an elementary treatment was given in part 1. Considerable attention is paid to vectors. There are many useful tables at the end of the volume—logarithms, reciprocals, squares, square roots, sines, cosines, tangents, and the like.

#### 600 USEFUL ARTS.

**Graphology for All:** a key to the character reading of handwriting for quick reference, by "Graphique"; with numerous facsimile autographs as examples. *Hollings, 1916.* 7½ in. 64 pp. il., 2/ n. 652

Nearly sixty well-known personages, ranging from Richard II. to Mr. Arthur Roberts, are represented in this little volume by facsimiles of their signatures. These give interest to the book. In the list at the beginning "Richard I." should be Richard II. There is no extant signature of any English king earlier than the second Richard, whose autograph can be, or could be, seen in the Museum of the Public Record Office.

**\*Jasper (Madame).** THE FLEMISH SYSTEM OF POULTRY REARING ('Country Life' Library). 'Country Life' Office [1916]. 8 in. 182 pp. introductory note, por. 12 plates, 3/6 n. 636.5

The Belgian poultry-rearing industry has attained great dimensions; and in this volume of the "Increased Productivity Series" Mme. Jasper (who possessed at Tongres a large establishment for the breeding and management of poultry for table use) describes wherein Flemish methods excel those customary in England. The distinctive feature of the Flemish system is that the birds are sheltered from cold and damp, provided with plenty of air without any draught, kept in a mild and carefully regulated temperature, and put to sleep in a clean and spacious brooder. The chicken-houses are cleaned every day, and not merely once or twice a week. Even an ample supply of food is insufficient to counteract the bad influence of exposure to cold, wet, vermin, and bad air. Defining the objects of poultry-rearing as the "rapid and intensive production, at a slight cost, of a bird ready for consumption, and, in the case of large poultry farms, . . . the highest interest possible on the invested capital," the author considers that English methods call for systematization and greater attention to details. The book contains much information likely to be of value to the poultry-breeder.



**Little (May).** HOW TO MAKE AND BAKE BREAD AT HOME. *Jarrol* [1916]. 7½ in. 34 pp. pamphlet, 3d. n. 641.6  
A pamphlet likely to be useful, especially at the present time.

**Marchant (James).** CRADLES OR COFFINS? Our greatest national need; with foreword by the Lord Bishop of Birmingham. National Life Series, 2. *Pearson*, 1916. 7½ in. 96 pp., paper. 1/n. 614.11

A plea, reinforced by the calamitous results of the great war, for the abandonment of dangerous and immoral methods of limiting fertility. The writer argues that the world has long been following paths that lead to general depopulation, and at the same time irreparably injuring the health of both parents and offspring. National greatness must depend first and foremost on healthy fertility.

**Scharlieb (Mary).** THE HIDDEN SCOURGE; with a foreword by the Lord Bishop of London. *Pearson*, 1916. 8 in. 96 pp. paper, 1/n. 616.95

Plain words by Dr. Scharlieb on the social and moral aspects of our present obscurantist attitude towards venereal disease, the responsibilities of society and the individual, and the need for State intervention.

**Wiest (Edward).** THE BUTTER INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES: an Economic Study of Butter and Oleomargarine (*Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, vol. 69, No. 2). *New York, Columbia University (King & Son)*, 1916. 10 in. 264 pp. paper, 8/ 637 and 664.3

This volume by an American economist comprises chapters on the manufacture of butter, on grading and judging butter, the organization of the butter market, butter prices, and other subjects of interest to the dairy farmer and student of economics. The two final chapters relate to oleomargarine. The statistics quoted refer principally to the United States. This is yet another book issued by a University without an index.

#### 700 FINE ARTS.

**\*Bowers (R. S.).** DRAWING AND DESIGN FOR CRAFTSMEN (*Cassell's Handcraft Library*). *Cassell* [1916]. 9 in. 415 pp. preface, contents, il. index, 6/n. 740

A useful and practical work, including chapters on freehand and geometrical drawing, brushwork, figure-drawing, perspective, sketching, the composition of a picture, water-colour drawing, work for reproduction, and practical designing, as for woodwork, metalwork, and leatherwork. More space might with advantage have been devoted to painting in oils. This is dismissed in a couple of paragraphs. The book is plentifully illustrated, about 770 clear and suggestive drawings, mostly by the author, being dispersed through the text.

**Burgess (Fred. W.).** OLD POTTERY AND PORCELAIN (*The Home Connoisseur Series*). *Routledge*, 1916. 9 in. 443 pp. 130 il. marks, gloss. index, 7/6 n. 738

The author's aim has been to provide home connoisseurs with a handy book of reference on the subject of old ceramic wares. The result is a readable and well-written account of old English, Continental, and Oriental porcelain. Twenty chapters are devoted to English pottery. Bow, Chelsea, Fulham, Lambeth, Derby, Leeds, Lowestoft, and other wares receive due attention, and a large amount of space is allotted to Staffordshire and Worcester products. Irish pottery is not forgotten; and there are chapters on Roman and Romano-British, and prehistoric pottery. The connoisseur and dilettante will find much useful information in Mr. Burgess's book.

**Copping (Harold).** POSTCARDS: scenes from 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' *Religious Tract Society* [1916]. 5½ by 3½ in. Packet of 6 cards, 6d. n. 777

In four series, each packet containing six cards. Mr. Copping's pictures succeed in expressing much of the spirit of Bunyan's great allegory.

**Robinson (W. Heath).** HUNLIKELY! *Duckworth*, 1916. 10 in. 54 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 741

Readers of *The Sketch* and other illustrated periodicals have already some knowledge of Mr. Heath Robinson's capacity for "war inventions," and should welcome this collection, especially for the extra silhouettes on the left-hand pages, illustrating for the most part the German kindness of which we read from time to time in Teutonic journals. As a matter of fact, Mr. Heath Robinson has left these far behind in such flights of idealism as the German helping a bird to build its nest, and the U-boat commander feeding a starving eel. Of the inventions, the most ingenious is the shell diverter for returning the enemy's fire, though the Pilsener pump and the scheme for training wasps to sting Highlanders deserve honourable mention.

**Victoria and Albert Museum.** REVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL ACQUISITIONS DURING THE YEAR 1915. *Stationery Office*, 1916. 10 in. 94 pp. 19 plates, 34 figs. list of donors, 1/ 708.2

An important gift during 1915 was the collection of works on the history and archaeology of art and of photographs, formed by the late Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema; and the most notable loan was that of the fine collection of sculpture by M. Ivan Mestrovic, one of whose works, the torso of Strahinic Ban, was at the close of the exhibition presented to the Museum by the Serbian Government. Another noteworthy acquisition was the torso of a girl sculptured by Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, who has been killed during the war. No index is provided.

#### 780 MUSIC.

**\*Dunk (John L.).** HYPERACOUSTICS: div. 1, SIMULTANEOUS TONALITY. *Dent*, 1916. 9 in. 317 pp. bibliog. 7/6 n. 781.1

The author proposes the name of "hyperacoustics" for an "ideal region of knowledge" which shall bridge over the gulf between "the region of phenomena (undefined) comprised in the science of Acoustics, and the experiences of music considered as phenomena." The study of this "vast and mysterious region" of the scientific principles underlying musical phenomena falls into separate divisions: simultaneous and successive tonality; rhythm; organization; and significance. The present volume is concerned only with tonality. The author claims that previous workers in the field have been deficient in language with which to express their thoughts; and, premising that "it is a somewhat bold and solemn undertaking to attempt to supply this deficiency of language, whose necessity may not even command assent," he has been at the pains of constructing an extremely elaborate, if at first sight somewhat repellent system of terminology. Its ingenuity and originality are certainly conspicuous.

#### 800 LITERATURE.

**Azorín.** LECTURAS ESPAÑOLAS (*Colección Española Nelson*). *Paris, Nelson* [1916]. 6½ in. 287 pp., 1 fr. 25 n. 860.4

Essays, mostly upon Spanish writers, ranging from Guevara, Vives, Garcilaso, Góngora, and others of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to authors now living, such as Galdós and Pio Baroja. The longest sketch relates to the restless and erratic genius José Mor de Fuentes. It is somewhat amusing that Mor de Fuentes, living at Paris in 1833, frequenting the Bibliothèque Nationale, and observing among the readers many ladies, felt constrained to remark that "nadie las interrumpía ni molestaba"!

**\*Clarke (Edwin Leavitt).** AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS: their nature and nurture (*Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, vol. 72, No. 1). *New York, Columbia University (King & Son)*, 1916. 10 in. 169 pp., list of tables (27), appendixes (including an alphabetical list of American men of letters), paper, 6/ 810.9

This dissertation was suggested by Prof. Lester F. Ward's 'Applied Sociology,' which was based on Alfred Odin's 'Genèse des Grands Hommes.' It is an inductive study of the heredity, environment, and education of American men of letters, on the lines of Prof. Ward's book, but allowing more weight to the influence of environment relatively to original ability. Environmental influences, such as education and training, and the ideals and customs of a person's milieu, have developed the latent ability which in others of the same group might never have made any mark. The author pleads, like Prof. Ward, for "the socialization of opportunity." The investigation is based on an industrious analysis of the relevant facts in the ancestry and lives of all American authors of any eminence, and the data are set forth in tabulated appendixes which exhibit their significance from various points of view.

*Dostoevsky (Fyodor).*

**\*Murry (J. Middleton).** FYODOR DOSTOEVSKY: a critical study. *Secker*, 1916. 9 in. 264 pp. bibliog. por., 7/6 n. 891.7

Contains a close and thoughtful analysis of the greater productions of Dostoevsky's genius, 'Crime and Punishment,' 'The Brothers Karamazov,' 'The Idiot,' and 'The Possessed,' as well as a consideration of some of his other works, such as 'Letters from the Underworld,' 'The House of the Dead,' and 'The Insulted and Injured.' Mr. Murry aims at reconstructing Dostoevsky's philosophy of life from the reflective impression left on his mind by a sympathetic reading of these stories, and arrives at some debatable conclusions. There is a useful chronological bibliography at the end.

**Ker (William Paton).** THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (*English Association*, pamphlet No. 35). *English Association (Secretary Imperial College Union, South Kensington, S.W.)*, 1916. 9½ in. 15 pp. pamphlet. 820.9

Prof. Ker eulogizes the life, the good sense, the gusto, and the steady and dispassionate strength of the eighteenth century, and, rather extravagantly, its greatness and heroism. The standards of solidity and sanity set by Swift and Johnson may be remembered with advantage at the present time.

Lucas (Edward Verrall). *CLOUD AND SILVER*. Methuen [1916]. 7 in. 233 pp., 5/ n. 824.9

Mr. Lucas has been in France, and writes humanly, humorously, and with his most seductive grace, of the battle-fields, the ruined villages, the imperturbable spirit of the French, especially the old-fashioned people who still pursue their placid existence undisturbed by modern progress or the convulsions of war, and the soldiers fishing philosophically and catching nothing at the back of the firing-line. These first essays are followed by a large number on topics to which we are more accustomed from his pen—essays that can best be characterized as Lamb with plenty of thin mint sauce.

Manning (Clarence Augustus). *A STUDY OF ARCHAISM IN EURIPIDES* (Columbia University Studies in Classical Philology). Milford (for the Columbia University Press), 1916. 9 in. 98 pp. bibliog., 5/6 n. 882.3

Dr. Manning compares the plays of Euripides with those of Æschylus, and seeks to show that in many ways Euripides undertook successfully to revive and adapt the methods of the older poet. He claims that many of the distinctive features of Euripides's dramatic technique can be better understood if considered from this point of view.

Quinton (Pauline Brooks). *THE LOCUST FLOWER; AND THE CELIBATE*: two plays. Boston, Sherman & French, 1916. 7½ in. 103 pp., \$1 n. 812.5

Beauty of language, poetic art, and fine sentiment characterize these plays. 'The Locust Flower' is a short fantasy, of which the subject is that love of man for woman, for "mate of mind and soul," which transcends all other love and reaches beyond the grave. In 'The Celibate' a monk's selfish heed for his own soul makes him leave to her fate the girl he loves, when she is about to be burnt as a witch. After forty years' remorse in the cloister for having sought salvation at the cost of his beloved one's anguish, the monk is at the point of death: he confesses to the prior that his crime was that he did not love enough, not that he loved a woman.

Skirnir, vol. 90, part 3. Reykjavík, Guðmundur Finnbogason, 1916. 9 in. 144 pp. por. index of names, paper. 839.6

The first article, by Sugurður Nordal, is upon Snorri Sturluson, the great Icelandic historian (1179-1241). Other contributors are Einar S. Frímann and Jóhannes L. L. Jóhannsson.

Stevenson (Robert Louis). *BRAVE WORDS ABOUT DEATH*: from the works of Robert Louis Stevenson. Chatto & Windus, 1916. 7 in. 63 pp., 1/ n. 828.8

A selection of passages from Stevenson's 'Letters,' 'The Ebb-Tide,' and other writings, assuredly helpful to all who mourn or fear death. Some of the most striking excerpts are in the sections entitled 'Intimations of Immortality' and 'Friends and Heroes.'

Thomson (William). *LAWS OF SPEECH-RHYTHM*. Glasgow, MacLehose, 1916. 9 in. 16 pp. table, pamphlet, 1/ n. 808.1

The author of 'The Basis of English Rhythm' here states in brief definition his twenty-four laws, e.g., "the fundamental law of speech-rhythm," "the law of syllables and their vowel-blows," "the law of measure-duration," "the law of syllable duration or quantity," &c., and in a folding table shows these in musical and other notations. They were to have formed one chapter of a volume that may yet be published.

\*Watts-Dunton (Theodore). *POETRY AND THE RENAISSANCE OF WONDER*. Jenkins, 1916. 8 in. 313 pp. introd., 5/ n. 808.1

Reprinted from contributions to *The Athenæum* and elsewhere.

\*Wells (John Edwin). *A MANUAL OF THE WRITINGS IN MIDDLE ENGLISH, 1050-1400* (published under the auspices of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences). Milford (for the Yale University Press), 1916. 9½ in. 956 pp. bibliographical notes, index, 21/ n. 820.9

It is claimed by Prof. Wells that this handbook, which is the first attempt to deal with all extant printed writings composed in English between 1050 and 1400, is unique, because, besides treating of all the extant writings of the period in print,

"it groups each piece with the others of its kind; indicates its probable date, or the limitations as to its date, its MS. or MSS., the probable date of its MS. or MSS., its form and extent, commonly the dialect in which it was first composed, and its source or sources when known; presents comments on each longer production, with an abstract of its contents; and supplies a bibliography for each composition."

The volume deals with romances, tales, chronicles, political pieces, satire and complaint, homilies and legends, works of religious information and instruction, proverbs, translations and paraphrases of the Bible, dialogues, scientific and instructive treatises, lyrical

pieces, and plays. Much space is devoted to the Arthurian and Charlemagne legends. Chaps. 12, 15, and 16 are respectively devoted to Wycliffe and his followers, Gower, and Chaucer. That on Chaucer fills ninety pages. Useful bibliographical notes and a full index complete the book.

## POETRY.

Bradney (Joseph Alfred). *CARMINA JOCOSA: temporibus diversis et de diversis rebus lucubrata (notis quibusdam additis)*. Mitchell & Hughes, 1916. 9 in. 29 pp., 3/6 879.7

Thirty-six short pieces in Latin verse, marked by a mild jocularity. See review on p. 416.

Freston (Hugh Reginald).

Markland (Russell). *THE POETRY OF H. REX FRESTON*. N. Ling & Co., 1916. 8½ in. 8 pp. pamphlet. 821.9

A paper read before the Poetry Section of the Société Internationale de Philologie, Sciences, et Beaux-Arts on March 7, 1916. H. R. Freston was killed in France on Jan. 24 of the present year, and a short notice of his last volume, 'The Quest of Truth,' appeared in the July number of *The Athenæum* (p. 334).

Grey (George Duncan). *THE JOYOUS JOURNEY: being a collection of verses (Little Books of Georgian Verse, second series)*. Macdonald, 1916. 6½ in. 42 pp. wrapper, 1/ n. 821.9

The author makes no attempt to reveal a new world, but he wishes to help his readers to appreciate the joyousness that may still be found in the old one.

Lawson (Henry). *SONG OF THE DARDANELLES; and other verses*. Harrap, 1916. 7½ in. 136 pp. por., 2/6 n. 821.9

These poems, which are prefaced by an acknowledgment to *The Sydney Bulletin*, possess verve and ring. 'The Song of the Dardanelles' breathes the spirit of Anzac in every line. A strong Slavonic colouring appears in 'The March of Ivan' and other pieces; and some of the shorter verses, such as 'Next Door,' are not lacking in humour.

Lyon (W. S. S.). *EASTER AT YPRES, 1915; and other poems*. Glasgow, MacLehose, 1916. 8 in. 148 pp. por. contents, 2/6 n. 821.9

The poem giving the title to this collection was written by the young author in a "dug-out" near Ypres during Easter week, 1915. Considerable feeling and imagination are shown in many of the verses, and much love of the beautiful. Included are translations from Verlaine, Klopstock, and Goethe. One of the most pleasing of the shorter poems, and very truthfully reminiscent, is a sonnet descriptive of the town of Hanover. The proceeds of the sale of the book are to be given to the Edinburgh University Settlement, of which the author was Sub-Warden.

Macphail (Andrew). *THE BOOK OF SORROW*. Oxford University Press (Milford), 1916. 7 in. 512 pp. indexes, 6/ n., India paper 7/6 n. 821.08

On the whole, a satisfying anthology of verse on the theme of grief. Mr. Macphail's volume comprises many beautiful poems; but his claim that it contains all that can be said upon the subject of sorrow is unduly large. Among the authors cited are Spenser, Herrick, Rossetti, Henley, Tennyson, Whittier, Whitman, Herbert, Shelley, Wilde, Carew, Donne, Hélène Vacaresco, Sir Henry Newbolt, and Mr. John Masefield. Two original poems, and the translations from Hélène Vacaresco, are Mr. Macphail's own work. The book is divided into sections, 'Serenity,' 'Oblivion,' 'Bereavement,' 'Resignation,' &c.

McQuilland (Louis J.). *A SONG OF THE OPEN ROAD; and other verses; with a Proem in verse by "G. K. C.," a preface by Cecil Chesterton, and an impression of the author and three decorative drawings by David Wilson*. Heath & Cranton [1916]. 7½ in. 71 pp. introd. il., 3/ n. 821.9

Mr. McQuilland's verses have the skill and cleverness characteristic of much of *The New Witness* work. Every kind of subject is treated, and in suitable mode. But except in 'The Song of the Flag' Mr. McQuilland never goes to any great depth; he never quite achieves the thrill which alone can make a poem live. To our thinking, the best verses between cover and cover are those written by Mr. Gilbert Chesterton as a proem.

Meerendré (Jacques Kervyn de). *MAUSOLÉE*. Iris Publishing Co., 1916. 7½ in. 40 pp., 2 fr. 841.9

Metrical verses, dealing chiefly with love, but displaying some intensity of feeling. One of the longest pieces is 'La Fée aux Lys.' Shorter ones are 'Ramskapelle, août, 1915,' and 'Princesse de Légende.'



**Palmer (F. C.).** A LEGEND OF LIBERTY; and other verse. *Birmingham, Cornish*, 1916. 8 in. 46 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9  
Smooth and graceful verse, showing considerable imagination, and marked by individuality, along with much heavy, rhetorical work. One of the longer poems, 'Stratford-on-Avon,' has many lines that arrest attention, as:—

Stratford the home of the Master, the whole world's garden  
Boasts not one flower to equal thy king among flowers;  
and in 'A Legend of Liberty' we note

How man's small mind must bow to gods as small.  
But we are quite unable to scan

Incoradine desire incarnate

as iambics.

**Salmond (Charles A.).** ECHOES OF THE WAR. *Paisley, Gardner*, 1916. 7 in. 96 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

Commonplace but well-intentioned verses, making puns on "grease" and "Greece," and scanning "manhood" as an iambus.

*Virgil (Publius Virgilius Mars).*

**Mooney (Joseph J.).** THE MINOR POEMS OF VERGIL: comprising the Culex, Diræ, Lydia, Moretum, Copa, Priapeia, and Catalepton; metrically translated into English by Joseph J. Mooney: to which is prefixed a translation of Foca's Life of Vergil; while the Latin text of the poems is appended. *Birmingham, Cornish*, 1916. 8 in. 122 pp. preface, 3/6 n. 873.1

Mr. Mooney's renderings of the minor poems of Vergil are accompanied by a translation of the metrical life of the poet by the fourth-century grammarian Foca, or Phocas. This, and the 'Diræ,' 'Copa,' and 'Catalepton,' so far as the author knows, have not previously been translated into English. Numerous foot-notes are appended. See review on p. 418.

**Westbrook (F. E.).** ANZAC AND AFTER: a collection of poems. *Duckworth* [1916]. 7 in. 47 pp., 1/ n. 821.9

The author was born in Melbourne twenty-six years ago, and is a gunner with the 4th Battery, 2nd Brigade, Australian Field Artillery. Some of his verses show considerable spirit and "go"; and an intense love of the author's land and race is apparent throughout. 'The Music of the Guns' and 'Dawn' deserve particular mention. The average of merit reached by the young writer is very fair indeed.

#### 822.33 SHAKESPEARE.

**Collison-Morley (Lacy).** SHAKESPEARE IN ITALY. *Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare Head Press*, 1916. 9½ in. 188 pp. il. appendix, bibliog. index, 6/ n. 822.33

Portions of Mr. Collison-Morley's book have already appeared in *The Athenæum* and elsewhere. During the early eighteenth century, ignorance of Shakespeare prevailed generally in Italy, though appreciative references to his tragedies appear in the writings of Antonio Conti di Padua (1677-1749), Paolo Rolli (1687-1765), and Scipione Maffei. French influence was powerful during the eighteenth century, and Shakespearean criticism, not only in Italy, but also throughout Europe, was largely based upon Voltaire's contemptuous appraisal of the English poet. Giuseppe Baretti, Samuel Johnson's friend, and Pignotti were, however, warm admirers. Mr. Collison-Morley traces the course of Italian criticism of Shakespeare down to the present time. See review on p. 409.

**\*Gelkie (Sir Archibald).** THE BIRDS OF SHAKESPEARE. *Glasgow, MacLehose*, 1916. 8 in. 131 pp. il. index, 3/6 n. 822.33

Aims at showing that Shakespeare's delight in birds and bird-music was not less keen than that of Chaucer and earlier poets; also how detailed was his knowledge of birds, and how well versed he was in the methods of bird-capture and falconry. The simple delight in birds' song shown in the poems of Chaucer had by Elizabethan times become enriched by a more observant and contemplative spirit. Still later, in the poems of Keats, Shelley, and Wordsworth, we meet with glowing monologues addressed directly, as it were, to particular members of the feathered tribes.

**Mackail (John William).** SHAKESPEARE AFTER THREE HUNDRED YEARS: the annual Shakespeare Lecture, 1916 (*British Academy*). *Milford* [1916]. 10 in. 22 pp., 1/ n. 822.33

A Tercentenary appreciation of Shakespeare. Prof. Mackail considers that we can best honour Shakespeare by reading him—by reading his plays as a single body of work. To read the plays through in the order of their composition, so far as that is possible, "opens Shakespeare out like a new world." After quoting from Swinburne's laudation of the poet, the lecturer thus concludes: "There are some good things that cannot be made too common, and that do last for ever. One of these is Shakespeare." See review on p. 410.

**Shakespeare (William).** MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; ed. by J. H. Lobban (*The Granta Shakespeare*). *Cambridge, University Press*, 1916. 6 in. 177 pp. introd. notes, glossary, 1/ n. 822.33  
The text is based on the fourth edition of Johnson and Steevens (1793), modernized in spelling and punctuation.

#### FICTION.

**Atkey (Bertram).** THE SMILER BUNN BRIGADE. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 8 in. 255 pp., 2/6 n.

An interesting and rather unusual war book. A group of financier-adventurers with few scruples and many ambitions are influenced, while in Germany on the eve of the war, by patriotic instincts, which lead them to sacrifice a profitable scheme, and to perform, during their hazardous escape into Holland, some fine deeds of strategy and bravery.

**Baker (Amy J.), Mrs. Maynard Crawford.** MOONFLOWER. *Long*, 1916. 8 in. 320 pp., 6/

A story of colonial life, the setting of which is in South Africa. "Moonflower" is the pet name of the youthful heroine, who has an equally young and unconventional lover. The story is pleasant, and has some elements of freshness.

**Barrett (Frank).** THE NIGHT OF RECKONING. *Long* [1916]. 8½ in. 126 pp. paper, 6d.

New edition.

**Bennett (Arnold).** THE LION'S SHARE. *Cassell* [1916]. 7½ in. 368 pp., 6/

Mr. Bennett here deals largely with the Woman's Movement. The "lion's share" is what the heroine considers her right. See review on p. 421.

**Benson (E. F.).** MIKE. *Cassell* [1916]. 7½ in. 342 pp., 6/ n.

A new Benson book, but more subdued, if not less artificial, than most of its predecessors.

**Black (Dorothy).** HER LONELY SOLDIER. *Hodder & Stoughton* [1916]. 7½ in. 247 pp., 2/6 n.

The writer uses the war as a background for her story, in which a girl of 21, married to an elderly millionaire, and a lonely soldier play the principal parts.

**Blyth (James).** THE BARBARIANS. *Long* [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp. paper, 1/ n.

Popular edition.

**\*Bordeaux (Henry).** L'ÉCRAN BRISÉ; LA MAISON MAUDITE; LA JEUNE FILLE AUX OISEAUX; LA VISIONNAIRE (*Collection Nelson*). *Paris, Nelson* [1916]. 6½ in. 281 pp. front., 1 fr. 25 n. 843.9

A cheap edition of four short stories.

**Bridges (Roy).** DEAD MEN'S GOLD. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 268 pp., 6/

A romance of the Southern Seas, telling of the discovery of a derelict Spanish galleon by two boys, and of their many adventures while recovering the treasure.

**Brumm (Charles).** AHASUERUS. *Werner Laurie* [1916]. 8 in. 382 pp., 6/

The Wandering Jew of the title makes his appearance along with his boy in Manchester, and Mr. Brumm's criticism and praise of mortal men and affairs appertain particularly to that city. The book is a queer jumble of good sense, fine ideas and ideals, and nonsense—in fact, the author has evidently read widely, and probably too much; he has certainly written a great deal too much, and has thought a great deal too little. In many things he is superficial and ill-educated. He is dogmatic, and sometimes uses words without appearing to realize their meaning. Nevertheless, his mind is turned in the right direction; and if he would read only the best for a couple of years, and try to think out causes of evil, he might then write a book of considerably more value than even the present one.

**Bullett (G. W.).** THE PROGRESS OF KAY: a series of glimpses. *Constable*, 1916. 8 in. 201 pp., 4/6 n.

Sketches of the childhood, schooldays, adolescence, mild love-adventures, and married life of a painfully commonplace man. Kay lost his mother very early, and this, it may be suggested, in part accounts for his limited horizon. At school "he bowed with the rest to that ideal of schoolboy honour which tolerates lying, but not its exposure"; and his religious training was of the narrowest type. After a flirtation with a girl of moderately advanced views, he finds a wife, ordinary like himself, but affectionate and admirably suitable. The women in this story are not quite so convincingly characterized as are the mild-mannered hero and his male acquaintances.

**Burke (Thomas).** LIMEHOUSE NIGHTS: tales of Chinatown. *Grant Richards*, 1916. 8 in. 311 pp., 6/

Although this book is cast in the form of fiction, the claim is made that it is true in atmosphere and based on facts.

**Clarke (Isabel C.).** THE POTTER'S HOUSE. *Hutchinson*, 1916. 8 in. 341 pp., 6/

This novel is concerned with the opening days of the war, and is typical of those anxious weeks. The heroine's spiritual awakening is completed by the war. Some of the earlier chapters contain charming descriptions of Italy, and of life in Rome in the spring of 1914.

**Cook (W. H.).** LOVE AND CRUELTY: a tale of cruelty, love, and mysterious power, based on facts. *Scott*, 1916. 7½ in. 148 pp., 3/n.

A sermon against ill-treatment of animals, in the guise of a simple, straightforward story about a little dog and her various acquaintances in the animal world. A man-friend learns to understand their language, and devotes his life to ameliorating their lot. His life is sacrificed, but his work lasts.

**Connor (Ralph).** GLENGARRY DAYS. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7 in. 252 pp., 1/n. Cheap edition.

**Cooper (Edward H.).** GEORGE & SON: a sporting tale. *Long* [1916]. 8½ in. 126 pp. paper, 6d. New edition.

**Craig (Dorin).** MIST IN THE VALLEY. *Long* [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp. foreword, 6/

This story opens in prosaic Bloomsbury, but the setting is for the most part in Devonshire. A homely, matter-of-fact nurse prevents the hero from committing suicide. He meets his future wife on the moors, and after the two have faced manifold troubles and perils, including the heroine's trial for a murder, all ends well. The characters of the nurse and the little clergyman are depicted naturally and sympathetically. There is plenty of incident, and the tale can be commended.

**Crocker (Mrs. B. M.).** GIVEN IN MARRIAGE. *Hutchinson*, 1916. 8 in. 312 pp., 6/

The heroine is the daughter of a coffee-planter in India, and the hero a captain in the British Army. Anglo-Indian life in the hills, and society life in England, are well outlined.

**Dallas (Capt. Oswald).** GOD'S CHILD. *Cassell* [1916]. 7½ in. 343 pp., 6/

The story opens in a cathedral town, with its tittle-tattle and its respectable scandal-mongering devotees. A housemaid has erred, but refuses to name her "betrayed." Rumour finds a scapegoat, and the story tells of the destinies of the mother and child. An intimate picture of Malta garrison life is a feature of the book.

**Dawe (Carlton).** THE REDEMPTION OF GRACE MILROY. *Lane*, 1916. 8 in. 310 pp., 6/

Mr. Dawe's book begins well enough, but lapses after a while into convention and sentiment of the cinematograph order. This is a pity, as the theme in itself is well chosen. The author ought, we think, to have recognized the excessive importance of his subject, and treated it on a far larger and wider scale—which would have been quite possible even in the form of fiction. Instead of doing this he gives us merely a story; moreover, his somewhat exaggerated style would have seemed less unnatural if spread over a wider expanse. Mr. Upton Sinclair's 'Jungle' is an instance of what we mean by the last remark.

The **Dickensian**, SEPTEMBER, 1916: special American and Canadian number. *Chapman & Hall*, 1916. 8½ in. 25 pp. il. paper, 3d. 823.83

Contains 'Dickens and America—Greetings to our Friends across the Sea,' by Mr. W. Walter Crotch; 'The Fellowship in America,' by Mr. J. K. Thompson; 'The Fellowship in Canada,' by Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith; and other interesting matter.

**Dilnot (George).** THE SECRET SERVICE MAN. *Eveleigh Nash*, 1916. 8 in. 314 pp., 5/n.

Mr. Dilnot's intricacies and convolutions will please lovers of detective tales, and he has woven quite a good web of spying and secret service. Unlike Mr. Le Queux, he has a high opinion (justified, we think) of the Secret Service of this country, though he does "let down" his protagonists more than once, only to pull them out of their difficulties—as, indeed, a novelist should.

**Dostoevskaya (L. F.).** THE EMIGRANT; translated by Vera Margolies; with an introduction by Stephen Graham (*Constable's Russian Library*). *Constable*, 1916. 8 in. 329 pp., 5/n. 891.73

A story (by a daughter of Dostoevsky) of a Russian woman who, despairing of her country after its defeat by the Japanese, seeks Western ideals, yearns for a Christianity untrammelled by creeds and forms, coquets with Roman Catholicism, and, temperamentally unstable, undergoes a reaction, largely owing to the influence of a Russian lover. It is a somewhat gloomy book, but of considerable power and interest.

**Droz (Gustave).** PAPA, MAMMA, AND BABY. *Grafton*, 1916. 7½ in. 256 pp., 1/n. 843.8

A reprint of a translation of Gustave Droz's witty sketches, the original of which, 'Monsieur, Madame, et Bébé,' appeared in 1866. The translation possesses some of the gaiety of the French, and is amusing reading. On p. 53 "Louise Seize" is a typographical slip, as is "woshing" on p. 55.

**Dumas (Alexandre).** THE NEAPOLITAN LOVERS; translated and with an introduction by R. S. Garnett. *Stanley Paul*, 1916. 7½ in. 336 pp., 6/

This novel, translated for the first time into English, is founded on a true story—one of the most moving and tragic in history. Dumas, who had access to the secret archives of the city of Naples, relates much that is unknown even to historians.

**Ferris (Lynn).** JOHN HEATHLYN OF THE OTWAY. *Heath & Cranton* [1916]. 7½ in. 304 pp., 6/

An account of the doings of a bush missionary in Australia. There is too much dialogue, and the story is not interesting.

**Firth (Andrew), pseud.** THE NEW BREED. *Fisher Unwin* [1916]. 8 in. 360 pp., 6/

A young English naval officer marries an Australian girl. When she comes to England friction arises between them, as he puts duty first, and she wishes to follow her own inclinations. They go to reside near an aircraft station, and a German spy marries her elder sister in order to facilitate his obtaining information about official secrets. There is thus plenty of scope for incidents. The story is breezily written, and the characters are well sketched.

**Goldie (V.).** SOUND GROUND. *Long* [1916]. 8 in. 320 pp., 6/

Save for some brightly written pages about Bohemian life in London, which adequately reflect the kindness, frothiness, and sordidness of those who compose it, this novel has little to commend it. The hero was a great nuisance to himself and to everybody else until a woman mothered him, when we suppose he got on to the sound ground of the title. After all, we have no evidence that he did anything more than "cumber it."

**Goodechild (George).** THE BARTON MYSTERY: written round the play by Walter Hackett. *Jarrod* [1916]. 7½ in. 208 pp. il., 2/6 n.

See our notice of the play in *The Athenæum* for April last, p. 208.

**Grand (Sarah) [Mrs. M'Fall].** THE WINGED VICTORY. *Heinemann* [1916]. 7½ in. 655 pp. 6/n.

The author has combined much sound observation and bright writing in this work. See review on p. 420.

**Grayson (David).** HEMPFIELD: a novel; illustrations by Thomas Fogarty. *Hodder & Stoughton* [1916]. 8 in. 344 pp. il., 5/n. 813.5

This story, which has as its setting the office of a struggling weekly newspaper in an American provincial town, chronicles "small beer," but that product is innocuous. With the exception of the lady-editor's old uncle, who fought at Antietam (and too often recalls it), and the Scottish compositor, the characters are sketchy. The real hero is, to our thinking, the Scotsman aforesaid.

**Henry (O.).** THE FOUR MILLION. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7 in. 256 pp., 1/n.

Twenty-five short stories. Cheap edition.

**King (Basil).** THE SIDE OF THE ANGELS. *Methuen*, 1916. 8 in. 316 pp., 5/n.

A study of the relations of a man and a woman where, as often happens in life, the woman's imaginative sympathy is broader than the man's.

**\*Korolenko (Vladimir).** THE MURMURING FOREST; and other stories; translated from the Russian with an introduction by Marian Fell. *Duckworth* [1916]. 8 in. 310 pp. introd. por., 6/ 891.7

Four stories by the great Russian thinker and publicist, whose optimistic outlook upon life is in strong contrast with the pessimism of the school of Gorky and Dostoevsky. Korolenko, who was several times arrested for what were regarded as his advanced social doctrines, and passed six years of exile in the province of Yakutsk, now devotes himself to the cause of those who suffer from political and social injustice. 'The Murmuring Forest' is a tale of Little Russia in feudal times, of the oppression of the serfs, and of the terrible fate that overtakes a high-born oppressor. In 'Makar's Dream' is a wonderful description of a dead Siberian peasant's protest before the judgment-seat of the Great Toyon, or Chief, at being condemned for his sins to suffer in the hereafter even more grievously than he has suffered on earth. The other stories are very readable, and more or less humorous. Some, if not all, have been translated into English before.

**Leblanc (Maurice).** THE BOMB-SHELL (1914); trans. by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. *Hurst & Blackett*, 1916. 8 in. 305 pp., 6/ 843.9

A stirring tale, by the author of 'The Exploits of Arsène Lupin,' filled with mystery and excitement, the scene being the frontier-land of France and Germany during the early weeks of the present war. A German woman-spy impersonates the French heroine's mother, and commits several murders. Among other incidents, a son of the Kaiser is kidnapped.

**Lewis (Helen Prothero) [Mrs. James J. G. Pugh].** LOVE AND THE WHIRLWIND. *Hutchinson*, 1916. 7½ in. 345 pp., 6/

A story of Welsh life, well told and full of adventure and excitement, and containing tragedy as well as humour.



**Linnell (Felix).** THE TWO V.C.'s; and other stories. *St. Catherine Press* [1916]. 6½ in. 84 pp., 1/n.

Five little tales of distinct merit and strength, tinged with a touch of mysticism.

**Lyall (David).** THE LAND OF BEULAH. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 287 pp., 6/

In this story the war is used to enforce certain familiar themes—that the young English Colonial administrator has sound stuff in him; that good-hearted, lazy men will reform under stern trials; that hero and heroine will generally be rewarded with wealth and titles; and that foolish mothers will remain foolish. But all this has been proved before.

**Lynch (Lawrence L.).** A SEALED VERDICT. *Long* [1916]. 6½ in. 252 pp., 7d. net.

Cheap edition.

**Macaulay (Rose).** NON-COMBATANTS AND OTHERS. *Hodder & Stoughton* [1916]. 7½ in. 305 pp., 5/n.

An admirable study of various types of feminine war-workers and others.

**Malet (Lucas), Mrs. Mary St. Leger Harrison.** DAMARIS. *Hutchinson*, 1916. 8 in. 316 pp., 6/

The scene of this novel is laid in Northern India, where the father of Damaris, Col. Verity, a famous soldier of the Mutiny, occupies a distinguished position. The descriptions of Indian life and scenery are well done.

**Mason (A. E. W.).** THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE. *Hodder & Stoughton* [1916]. 7 in. 312 pp., 1/n.

Cheap edition.

**Mitford (Bertram).** A LEGACY OF THE GRANITE HILLS. *Long*, 1916. 7 in. 319 pp., 1/n.

Popular edition.

**Moore (George).** THE BROOK KERITH: a Syrian story. *Laurie*, 1916. 9½ in. 471 pp., 7/6 n.

The main idea is that Jesus was simply a man arrogating to himself divinity in a moment of enthusiasm. But Mr. Moore seems to have written the book to please himself rather than with the idea of attacking Christianity in any way.

**Mordaunt (Elinor).** THE PARK WALL. *Cassell*, 1916. 7½ in. 391 pp., 6/

Alice, an unsophisticated child, marries a brilliant "being." She eventually discovers that the "being" is vain, cruel, and dissipated. The husband, by using false evidence, manages to secure a divorce. Alice discovers that she has got outside the bounds of caste—"The Park Wall"—but the tangled skein is eventually unravelled, and she finds happiness.

**Newton (W. Douglas).** PHILLIP IN PARTICULAR. *Simpkin & Marshall* [1916]. 7½ in. 183 pp., 1/n.

Phillip is a most amusing and attractive personage, what with his eloquence, his picturesque, unflinching bluff, and his insight. Perhaps 'A Brigadier and a Billet' is the most laughable of all the Phillip stories. The other tales in the book are of the war—warlike and very vivid. They have a strong resemblance—not plagiaristic, but by reason of their vigour, knowledge, and general excellence—to the stories in the 'Green Curve' collection; and they have the additional merit (with the exception, perhaps, of the last) of dealing with the present, not with an imaginary war. If we are not mistaken, some of the stories have appeared in one of the weekly periodicals.

**Nicholson (Lucy).** THE TEMPERAMENT OF THOMASINA. *Methuen*, 1916. 8 in. 312 pp., 5/n.

Thomasina, designed by her father to be an intensely practical and matter-of-fact person (hence the name conferred upon her), develops a temperament and a turn for poetry. The theme is adequately worked out, with a light hand, and no undue extremes either of comedy or tragedy. The characterization is sound.

**Nicholson (Meredith).** THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 373 pp. il., 5/n. 813.5

A somewhat parochial American story. Having a passing fancy for the pretty, flirtish heroine, a hard-drinking drug-merchant obtains a divorce from his wife, on the pretext of incompatibility. The wife afterwards saves him from ruin; he reforms, and the two are reunited. The heroine, become serious-minded and a possessor of dollars, finds her affinity in a smart young sales-manager.

**Ollivant (Alfred).** THE BROWN MARE; and other studies of England under the cloud. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 7½ in. 159 pp. boards, 2/6 n.

Sympathetically and well written.

**Orexy (Emmuskas, Baroness), Mrs. Montagu Barstow.** LEATHERFACE: a tale of old Flanders. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 319 pp. front. pl., 5/n.

A story of Alva and the Council of Blood, of William the Silent, and the insurrection of Ghent. The hero is Mark van Ryeke, who

led the insurgent burghers of Ghent to victory, when the Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands had to depart from the city in humiliation and discomfiture. The Fleming has married, at first unwillingly, the daughter of Juan de Vargas, Alva's alter ego; but mutual love and respect rapidly grow. There is no lack of action and incident in the story, in which, as is not always the case in novels with an historical setting, a strong human interest is maintained to the end.

**Osmond (Sophie).** AN AUSTRALIAN WOOING: a story of trade, a gold-mine, and a ghost. *Letchworth, Garden City Press*, 1916. 8 in. 376 pp., 6/

Fairly amusing, and with plenty of varied though rather mild adventures, chiefly commercial. The writer takes a very gloomy view of British officialdom with regard to Colonial enterprise.

**Oxenham (John).** "1914." *Methuen*, 1916. 8 in. 315 pp., 5/n.

A pleasantly written and well-proportioned war story. The general treatment is somewhat of the popular and conventional order, with the exception of the escape of two of the characters from Germany: instead of attempting the usual route through Belgium and Holland, they go, mostly on foot, through Switzerland. This gives the author scenic and other opportunities of which he takes due advantage.

**Page (Gertrude), now Mrs. Dobbin.** THE SUPREME DESIRE. *Ward & Lock*, 1916. 8 in. 320 pp., 6/

The well-known author in this story breaks quite fresh ground. Instead of Rhodesia, the scene is laid in Canada and Ireland. Norman Lutterworth, an English squire going out to shoot moose, meets on the boat Kitt Fitzgerald, an orphan who, leaving a lover in Donegal, is on her way to stay with an aunt in the Canadian backwoods. A fire at the hotel the night after they land causes their names to be coupled, and leads to many complications. Kitt becomes the object of Norman's "supreme desire," and his efforts to obtain her afford opportunity for some well-written descriptions of life in primeval districts. Kitt on her return to Donegal finds that the vigorous, struggling life in the New World has disenchanted her with the indolent, easy-going existence in her old home. The author shows that this, however, has attractions for those who have always had to struggle with Nature in her wilder forms. The book is well worth reading.

**Petter (Evelyn Branscombe).** SCOPE. *Chapman & Hall*, 1916. 7½ in. 279 pp., 6/n.

This book is vague, almost incoherent. We gather that the heroine had some sort of wish for scope, which made her marry a man she had known only a few days, and then let him leave her as soon as her enthusiasm for him had died down. She eventually rejoined him, so far as we can follow the last two pages; but the stages that led her to this decision are by no means clearly marked.

**Phillipotts (Eden).** WIDECOMBE FAIR (*Nelson Library*). *Nelson*, 1916. 6½ in. 468 pp. front., 9d. n.

Cheap edition.

**Quakerson (W. E.).** THE NEW PROSPERO. *Heath & Cranton* [1916]. 7½ in. 304 pp., 6/

The author dedicates this "firstfruit" of his pen to Shakespeare's memory, and, having in his first chapter retold the story of 'The Tempest,' relates a tale of Egreigia, a petty kingdom of the Near East. The names of Shakespeare's characters are borrowed: Prospero, for instance, becomes a Jewish financier who makes a hobby of the study of constitutional history, and has an idea of experimenting with Egreigia by placing the power in the hands of a Finance Commission, the king to be merely a "symbolic majesty" with dignity and "state," sans power. Egreigia comes to grief, however, and Prospero's plan is still-born. Ferdinand, ex-Prince of Egreigia, enters Prospero's bank and becomes "something in the city," eventually marrying Miranda, Prospero's daughter.

**Radziwill (Princess Catherine) [Catherine Kolb-Danvin].** BECAUSE IT WAS WRITTEN. *Cassell* [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

Although in the form of a novel, this is rather a record of the effect of the great European war on several lives in Russia. The author takes the view that the present conflict is the fulfilment of the prophecy of the day when Evil should rule on the earth, but man should attain his own salvation in the end. Several of the episodes have been taken from actual life.

**\*Sand (George) [Madame Dudevant].** JEANNE (*Collection Nelson*). *Paris, Nelson and Calmann-Lévy* [1916]. 6½ in. 477 pp. front., 1 fr. 25 n. 843.82

Cheap edition.

**Silberrad (Una L.).** THE INHERITANCE. *Hutchinson*, 1916. 7½ in. 336 pp., 6/

A tale of the seventeenth century concerning the fortunes of a wandering alchemist and his half-sister, heiress to a share of an estate in Westmorland. The author draws a clever picture of that rain-soaked region; and the Quaker element of other-worldliness and just dealing which we have appreciated in former books by this author here again adds a note of sincerity and distinction.

**Somerville (Edith Cœnone) and Ross (Violet) pseud. Martin Ross.** *FURTHER EXPERIENCES OF AN IRISH R.M. (Nelson's Library).* Nelson, 1916. 7½ in. 288 pp. front., 9d. n.  
Popular edition.

**Souvestre (Pierre) and Allain (Marcel).** *THE EXPLOITS OF JUVE:* being the further pursuit of Fantômas the Mysterious. *Stanley Paul* [1916]. 8 in. 400 pp., 6/ 843.9

A long and complex sequel to 'Fantômas.' Apparently it is to be followed by yet another instalment of crime and mystery, for the last words of the final chapter suggest that Fantômas still lives, and a doubt is left as to the fate of his pursuers.

**Stacpoole (H. de Vere).** *THE REEF OF STARS:* a romance of the tropics. *Hutchinson*, 1916. 8 in. 320 pp., 6/ n.

A story of gold hidden near a river in New Guinea, and of the recovery of the treasure by a party led to the spot by the villain Macquart, who fifteen years before had murdered John Lant, the owner of the gold, and then had to escape from the vengeance of Lant's Dyak wife. Macquart gets his deserts, and Lant's beautiful daughter returns with the party to Sydney. The tale is exciting, and written in excellent English. Thrilling episodes are the fight between the great scorpion of New Guinea and the giant centipede, the wanderings in the Great Thorn Bush, and the slaying of a rubber-trader by the "creature akin to man that, according to the tales of the natives, inhabits the forests of Dutch New Guinea."

**Stevens (Ethel Stefana).** "—AND WHAT HAPPENED": being an account of some romantic meals. *Mills & Boon* [1916]. 7½ in. 310 pp., 6/

Fleet Street is the background of this pleasant and amusing story, which describes the doings and sayings of some lady journalists and certain of their male friends. Among the latter is an unkempt, "shaggy" young man, who writes essays, falls in love for about a week with each girl he meets, brings a ferret in his pocket to a lady's flat, and is quite a creation. Several little dinners in Soho add variety of incident; and diverting, if improbable, is the episode of the charwoman's baby being taken to act as chaperon to the heroine and the youth aforesaid when they start on an unconventional holiday together.

**Swinnerton (Frank).** *THE CHASTE WIFE.* *Secker* [1916]. 8 in. 378 pp., 5/ n.

A sufficiently clever study of various characters—wholly pre-war.

**Tattingham (Tilk).** *THE MONUMENT.* *Mills & Boon* [1916]. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/

A story introducing many of the problems of industrial life. See the review in *Athenæum* for August, p. 375.

**Taylor (E. H.).** *THE KHAKI MEN.* *Long*, 1916. 6½ in. 64 pp. paper, 1/ n.

Slight thumbnail sketches, the sentiment of which is somewhat trite.

**Thurlow (Henry).** *THE MASTER SCOUNDREL.* *Long* [1916]. 8 in. 319 pp., 6/

An amusing book. The "hero," a promising barrister, is jilted by a girl, and turns his whole energy and ability to finance of the sharpest and even shadiest nature, by which he amasses great wealth. But he is less of a scoundrel than he pretends to be, and when the chance presents itself of taking his old fiancée from her husband, he prefers the better course. We fear that the financial rascalities ably described by the author are but too frequent; perhaps the book may serve to warn readers. In any case, the author himself is quite clear as to right and wrong.

**Thurston (E. Temple).** *THE FIVE-BARRED GATE.* *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 319 pp., 5/ n.

The five-barred gate is the fifth year of the married life of a young couple who started out on the search for romance and adventure. Temporarily believing that they have lost sight of these qualities of life, they find them again after a period of doubt and questioning. The book is pleasant and readable.

**Trent (Elizabeth).** *KATHRYN.* *Heath & Cranton* [1916]. 7½ in. 224 pp., 3/6 n.

A hypersensitive, excitable girl, of Irish family, afraid of spiders, "little dogs and things," and her phlegmatic, well-meaning admirer, fond of natural history and contemptuous of his fiancée's want of courage, are the chief personages in this story. The setting is in South Australia. A child is lost; the heroine rises to the occasion, is the means of the wanderer's recovery, and thus awakens in full the man's love and respect for herself.

**Trites (W. B.).** *LOVE:* Brian Banaker's autobiography up to the age of twenty-four years. *Mills & Boon* [1916]. 8 in. 314 pp., 8/ 813.5

Mr. Trites "presents" a somewhat raw and foolish young man, who talks a good deal about love, but makes no venture in that direction—except one comparatively harmless escapade—till the very end of the book, when he marries in most orthodox and respectable fashion. What strikes us most is the extraordinary luxury of his surroundings and condition at his university. We should think that Mr. Trites was laughing at his readers were it not for similar passages in Mr. Upton Sinclair's writings which suggest that such luxury is by no means uncommon in the United States universities. The book is well written, but does not really lead one very far, except as a study of a character that will seem strange, and even unlikely, to English readers.

**Urquhart (Paul).** *ONE CLEAR CALL.* *Ward & Lock*, 1916. 8 in. 320 pp., 6/ n.

A doctor receives a visit from a beautiful young lady, who is in evening dress, and asks him to remove a forget-me-not marked on her arm. Later that night a lady with a forget-me-not on her arm is found dead in the house of the doctor's friend. Complications and adventures naturally ensue, and the doctor is compelled to follow the clear call within him to solve the mystery. The reader's attention is well maintained to the end.

**Webb (Mary).** *THE GOLDEN ARROW.* *Constable*, 1916. 7½ in. 339 pp., 6/

A story of peasant life in Wales, in which the author brings out with ability the contrast between the various types of characters—the crafty, narrow, text-brandishing hypocrite, the dreamy, lovable cottager, the two simple-minded girls, and the doubter. Some of the types are distinctly unattractive, but there can be no question as to the power of the book.

**Wemyss (Mrs. George).** *PETUNIA.* *Constable*, 1916. 8 in. 305 pp., 6/

Full of good things, this story of the days before the war is wholesome in tone, pleasantly humorous, and, above all, kindly.

**Wild (Ida).** *HOUSE-ROOM.* *Lane* [1916]. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/

A story of the hard fate of a woman whose amiable schoolmaster-husband becomes insane. Virginia Mommerly, the heroine, in the present unsatisfactory state of the divorce law is "a single woman forbidden to marry by the law and by society." In her mother's and father-in-law's eyes she is free, and a chance of escape from her miserable position is offered by an unselfish lover if she will consent to an unconventional union. Virginia likes him, but retains much love for her husband: she has neither the courage nor any very strong inclination to make the plunge. Her lover, at first unwillingly, concurs in her decision, and the two drift apart. If not very exciting, the story is pleasant and thoughtful.

**Yorke (Curtis), Mrs. S. Richmond Lee, née Long.** *THE ALTERNATE LIFE:* a romance. *Hutchinson*, 1916. 8 in. 312 pp., 6/

A tale, not without interest, of certain mutual dream-experiences. Without possessing the classic touch of 'Peter Ibbetson,' it contains much good work, and the characterization is adequate. It is a mistake to say "as stiff as a newly caught trout": trout do not stiffen until they have been some time killed and out of the water.

#### 910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

**Bosworth (George F.).** *A HISTORY OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WALTHAMSTOW.* *Walthamstow Antiquarian Society*, 1916. 13 in. 16 pp. il. plan, paper. 913.4267

The Church of St. Mary, Walthamstow, is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but probably occupies the site of a building set up in the pre-Norman Wilcumbestou, when Essex was converted to Christianity. The earliest reference to the present building is about 1108, and between that year and 1128 Alice de Toni, great-niece of William the Conqueror, conveyed the church and part of the tithe to the Priory of the Holy Trinity near the Tower of London. In 1200 Walthamstow, which had been a rectory, became a vicarage, the Priory having obtained a charter from William, Bishop of London, alienating the tithe of corn and hay, together with the manor and large glebe previously attached to the rectory. The rights and patronage remained in the Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity until Henry VIII's reign, when they passed to the Crown. From 1544 they have been in private possession. The date of consecration is uncertain. The foundations, the tower, and the pillars are almost the only remains of the fabric rebuilt in the Tudor period. In 1818 the church was "beautified." In 1876 the plaster ceiling was removed, and a wooden roof substituted. Of the ten bells, seven were cast in 1778: one of these was recast in 1896. The rest are of later date. The south porch has a holy-water stoup. Mr. Bosworth's brochure



includes a copy of all that is decipherable of the Edwardian inventory of the church goods (1552), and an account of the church plate. The registers of Walthamstow, it is stated, have been well kept, and begin in 1645 (burials); the marriages and baptisms begin in 1649 and 1652 respectively. The list of vicars supplied by Mr. Bosworth has been compiled, with additions and corrections, from Newcourt's 'Repertorium,' 1702. It is unfortunate that there is a hiatus between 1108 (Orderick, rector) and 1326. Five brasses and many monuments are in the church: one of the former is to George Monox, Lord Mayor of London (1543); and among the more notable monuments are the seventeenth-century memorials to members of the Stanley, Merry, Bonnell, and Trafford families. Another (1692) is to Anthony Lowther and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Penn. Nicholas Stone, a pupil of Inigo Jones, is said to have been the sculptor of the Merry monument. In the large churchyard are numerous monuments, one (the Russell memorial) stated to be Chantrey's work. Mr. Bosworth's account is illustrated by three views of the church and a clear ground plan.

**\*Browne (Right Rev. George Forrest).** THE ANCIENT CROSS SHAFTS AT BEWCASTLE AND RUTHWELL, enlarged from the Rede Lecture delivered before the University of Cambridge on 20 May, 1916. Cambridge, University Press, 1916. 12 in. 103 pp. 3 photo-gravures, 23 il. index, 7/6 n. 913.41

Bishop Browne, in this well-illustrated monograph, goes at large into the archaeological and historical problems opened up by these famous sculptured crosses, and criticizes the opinions of Prof. A. S. Cook, author of 'The Date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses' (1912) and 'Some Accounts of the Bewcastle Cross' (1914), and Dr. J. K. Hewison, author of 'The Runic Roods of Ruthwell and Bewcastle' (1914). He believes the crosses to be several centuries older than these antiquaries admit. The Bewcastle shaft he would date c. 670 A.D., and would connect it with Wilfrith and Benedict Biscop. He dates the Ruthwell Cross before 685 A.D., when King Egfrith died. He also replies to Prof. Cook's criticisms of the theory that the runes on the Ruthwell Cross prove Cædmon's authorship of 'The Dream of the Holy Rood.'

**\*Cresswell (Beatrix F.), ed.** THE EDWARDIAN INVENTORIES FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF EXETER; transcribed from the original documents in the Guildhall, Exeter (*Alcuin Club Collections*, 20). Mowbray, 1916. 10½ in. 106 pp. introd. index of names, boards, 10/ 913

The seizure of ecclesiastical property during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. was accompanied by the making of detailed inventories. Many of these still remain, ranging in date from 1536 to 1553. Inquiries as to the possessions of parish churches were addressed in 1547 to the bishops, and two years later a commission for making inventories was issued to sheriffs and Justices of the Peace. The goods of the monastic houses had previously been seized. Most of the inventories are preserved at the Public Record Office. The Alcuin Club has already printed the Edwardian Inventories for Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Buckinghamshire. The Inventories for the city and county of Exeter are now published. Most of the Exeter documents, which are of especial interest, are preserved in the Guildhall, Exeter. Miss Cresswell, who has made the transcripts and is responsible for the introduction, has kept as closely as possible to the originals in spelling and abbreviations. The cathedral church and twenty-one parish churches are included. The inventory from Exeter Cathedral comprises fewer items than may be found in the list of possessions of many a parish church; a large number of the ornaments and vestments must have been already removed. The lists include bells, plate, jewels, vestments, and other items. The spelling is of interest, as often indicating the broad local dialect of the scribes.

**Dark (Sidney).** THE GLORY THAT IS FRANCE. Eveleigh Nash, 1916. 7½ in. 150 pp., 3/6 n. 914.4

Eight essays upon the characteristics of the French people, their love of freedom and of country, their domesticity, appreciation of the beautiful, attitude towards the Church, and views relating to government. The English and French are contrasted, not always to the advantage of the former; and in the last essay, 'A World in the Making,' it is argued that France will emerge from the war with enhanced prestige. "She has shown that it is possible for a nation to combine intense patriotism with a fervent devotion to individual liberty."

**\*Dick (C. H.).** HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN GALLOWAY AND CARRICK: with illustrations by Hugh Thomson (*Highways and Byways Series*). Macmillan, 1916. 8 in. 566 pp. il. map, index, 6/ n. 914.14

The Rev. C. H. Dick has chosen for his subject the district of Galloway and Carrick, which before the publication of S. R. Crockett's romances and tales, remained comparatively unknown and neglected by the tourist. The volume, which is copiously illustrated with Mr.

Hugh Thomson's pleasing sketches and drawings, is "not a guide-book in form," but the author would be "both surprised and sorry if any traveller did not find in it all the guidance that he needed." With the descriptions of these romantic and picturesque districts the localities will be found much historical information of interest.

**Europe.** PHILIPS' LARGE-SCALE STRATEGICAL WAR MAP OF EUROPE, WESTERN AREA: with complete index and enlarged plans of the chief fortified zones; ed. by George Philip, assisted by a military expert. Philip [1916]. 4 ft. by 3 ft. 1 in., scale 10 miles to an inch, index (8½ in. 28 pp. paper), paper, 2/6; on cloth, 6/ n. 912.4

Inset are plans (3 miles to an inch) of the Verdun and Toul, Paris, Metz, Strassburg, Cologne, Coblenz, and Mayence areas; and a map (5 miles to an inch) of the British battle-front. The index contains 5,500 place-names.

**Newland (H. Osman).** SIERRA LEONE; ITS PEOPLE, PRODUCTS, AND SECRET SOCIETIES: a journey by canoe, rail, and hammock, through a land of kernels, coco-nuts, and cacao, with instructions for planting and development. Bale & Sons, 1916. 9 in. 266 pp. 19 plates, bibliog. appendixes, index, 7/6 n. 916.64

A pleasant account of a sojourn in "the White Man's Grave," the climate of which, the author states, is much maligned; particularly interesting are the chapters on the life and customs of the natives, and their secret societies, such as the Porro and the Bondu. The women of the Temne and other aboriginal tribes seem to be far from having a hard life. Mr. Newland corrects some errors which, he states, have crept into the Government handbooks; and, referring to the alleged laziness, dishonesty, and untruthfulness of the aborigines, he remarks that his experience of them was quite the reverse.

**Roth (H. Ling).** SKETCHES AND REMINISCENCES: from Queensland, Russia, and elsewhere; reprinted from *The Halifax Courier*, September, 1915, to May, 1916. 9½ in. 40 pp. front. il. paper. 910.4

A series of well-written sketches. In those relating to Russia the author portrays some of the types of people he met with during the late seventies in the middle and south-west of the province of Samara.

**Smallwood (Samuel).** SOME ANCIENT MYSTERY TOWERS REMAINING IN ENGLAND: Kildgrove, Staffordshire; Mow-Cop, Cheshire; Bradgate, Leicestershire; Plessey, Northumberland; Rothley, do.; Perranzabuloe, Cornwall. Hitchin, Carling & Co. [1916]. 7½ in. 74 pp. front. il. paper, 1/ n. 913.42

Mr. Smallwood sets forth the view that the towers on Mow-Cop in Cheshire, at Kildgrove in Staffordshire, and on other eminences in England were built in the Middle Ages as elaborate stages for the representation of mystery plays. He describes at length the character of these plays, and various other things that are very familiar to well-educated persons, but is himself not sufficiently appreciative of the value of evidence to bring any new facts to light. He seems to think that the Christians who worshipped in the Catacombs were captives brought to Rome from conquered countries, and held in a sort of modified imprisonment there.

**Viollier (D.).** LES SÉPULTURES DU SECOND ÂGE DU FER SUR LE PLATEAU SUISSE (*Les Civilisations primitives de la Suisse, Fondation Schnyder von Wartensee à Zurich*). Geneva, Georg & Co., 1916. 11 in. 155 pp. bibliography, 40 pl. with index of objects figured, paper. 913.494

This volume is part of a work in preparation on the primitive civilizations of Switzerland. Vols. 1 and 2 will deal with the Stone Age and Bronze Age respectively. The first part of vol. 3, to appear shortly, treats of the earlier Iron Age upon the Swiss plateau; the present instalment, which forms part 2, and is the first section of the work published, is concerned with burials of the second Iron Age in the same region; the third part (in preparation) will be upon the dwelling-places belonging to the second Iron Age on the Swiss plateau; and the fourth part (also in preparation) will deal with the first and second Iron Ages in the Alpine valleys. Many fine plates, illustrating funerary objects, jewellery, beads, spear-heads, swords, and the like, are appended; and there is a catalogue of the tombs so far discovered in Switzerland, classified according to canon and commune, in alphabetical order, with a full bibliography for each.

## 920 BIOGRAPHY, GENEALOGY, &c.

**Hirst (Joseph H.).** THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. Hull, A. Brown & Sons, 1916. 9 in. 106 pp. il. index, 3/6 n. 929.6

The author brings a mass of evidence and arguments to show that the armorial bearings of Hull are not, as is generally supposed, "Azure, three ducal coronets in pale or," but "Azure, three crowns in pale or." The arms of the city were assumed before 1331, at a period when the English peerage did not include the title of duke. Recalling the heraldic canon that the design of the earliest known

representation of any arms shall be followed, Mr. Hirst gives illustrations of the oldest examples he has found of the charges upon local seals, charters, painted glass, and the like. In these the ornaments of the crowns are trefoils and cusplings, not strawberry-leaves. They are not ducal coronets, but regal crowns of the form known as Edward III's, or crest coronets. De la Pole, whose coronet, it has been suggested, was adopted, was not created Duke of Suffolk until 1447. There are many incorrect representations of the arms of Hull. The field should not be well filled. The crowns are "in pale," that is, in the middle third of the shield, and should not vary in size, though they may be shown in perspective or otherwise. Numerous properly emblazoned examples of the armorial bearings of Kingston-upon-Hull are in existence. Good instances are to be seen on Speed's and Hollar's plans of Hull (1610 and 1638). The little book is well produced, and there are four colour-plates, besides many other illustrations. We notice a misprint on p. 45, in the text accompanying the second figure: "Henry VII." should be "Henry VI." The profits from the sale of the volume are to be handed to the Lord Mayor of Hull for the Red Cross Fund.

\*Leslie (Shane). *THE END OF A CHAPTER*. Constable, 1916. 9½ in. 206 pp. index, boards, 5/ n. 920

A volume of reminiscences, beginning with those of the author's grandfather, who married a daughter of "Minnie" Seymour, the adopted daughter of Mrs. Fitzherbert, wife of King George IV., and remembered travelling in the company of Sir Walter Scott. The chapters on Eton and Cambridge are good. The author tells a story of a nobleman's son who introduced himself at Eton as Lord C—, son of Earl C—, and was promptly kicked twice by the whole house: once for Lord C— and once for Earl C—. With reference to the education at Cambridge, Mr. Leslie, who was a King's man, remarks: "I have known no Cambridge teacher who did not confess that the German teaching was more up-to-date and organized." There are recollections of Walter Headlam, Lowes Dickinson, Sir Robert Ball, and Oscar Browning, and, among the younger men, Rupert Brooke and Wingfield Stratford. Chapters follow on the Hanoverian dynasty, on the religion and politicians of England, on Ireland and the Irish, 'Society in Decay,' and 'Post-Victorianism.' Of the Prince Consort the author observes: "He convinced the Queen that England must never go to war with Germany. The slightest anti-German policy he considered 'wickedness.' She [Queen Victoria] came to regard the support of Prussia as a 'holy duty.'" The book brings us down to the beginning of the present war, and fittingly ends with the words: "Some one had mobilised the fleet!" It is written in a lively, entertaining style. See review, p. 418.

Napoleon.

\*Rosebery (Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of). *NAPOLEON: the last phase*. Nelson, 1916. 6½ in. 384 pp. 1/3 n. 920

Cheap edition.

### 930-990 HISTORY.

\*Bryan (Wilhelmus Bogart). *A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL*, from its foundation through the period of the adoption of the Organic Act: vol. 2, 1815-1878. New York, Macmillan, 1916. 9½ in. 723 pp. index, 21/ n. 975.3

The second volume of Mr. Bryan's full and detailed history of Washington, bringing the narrative of events down to June, 1878. The references to authorities are extremely numerous, foot-notes are on almost every page, and the index is well arranged.

Canada. *REVIEW OF HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO CANADA: vol. 20, PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR 1915*; ed. by George M. Wrong, H. H. Langton, and W. Stewart Wallace (*University of Toronto Studies*). Toronto, Glasgow, Brook & Co. for the University of Toronto, 1916. 11 in. 236 pp. contents, index, paper, \$1.50. 971

A collection of reviews and critical notes referring to a large number of works, many of which are of considerable interest to the historical student. A notable review is that of 'The Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,' by Major Beckles Willson, whose excessive hero-worship, it is suggested, has not enabled the author to refute all Mr. Preston's charges against the statesman. An article by Mr. J. S. Willison deals critically with Sir J. Pope's 'The Day of Sir John Macdonald.' Mr. Willison concludes his review by stating that "a full-length figure of the founder of the Liberal-Conservative party has yet to be painted." In the archaeological section Mr. A. F. Hunter contributes an interesting review of 'The Beothucks or Red Indians; the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Newfoundland,' by Mr. James P. Howley. The longest review in the volume deals with Mr. E. R. Cameron's 'The Canadian Constitution as interpreted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in its Judgments.'

Clements (Paul H.). *THE BOXER REBELLION: a political and diplomatic review* (*Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, vol. 66, No. 3). New York, Columbia University (King & Son), 1915. 10 in. 244 pp. appendixes, bibliography, index, paper, 8/ 951

An examination into the causes of the Boxer Rebellion and its international complications, with a discussion of the Joint Note of 1900 and the Peace Protocol of 1901, whereby amicable relations between China and the world were again established. The author has examined the British Blue-books dealing with China, the reports and correspondence of the Department of State respecting the foreign relations of the United States, as well as numerous treaties, notes, and declarations found elsewhere.

Gilbert (Henry). *THE STORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY*. Harrap, 1916. 9 in. 350 pp. col. front. 14 il. map, index, 5/ n. 954

A plain and straightforward narrative of the Mutiny, from the first forebodings to the Delhi and Cawnpore massacres, the capture of Lucknow, and the suppression of the rebellion.

\*Hitti (Philip Khuri). *THE ORIGINS OF THE ISLAMIC STATE: being a translation from the Arabic, accompanied with annotations, geographic and historic notes, of the Kitāb Futūh al-Buldān of al-Imām abu-l 'Abbās Ahmad ibn-Jābir al-Balādhuri*, vol. 1 (*Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law*, vol. 68). New York, Columbia University (King & Son), 1916. 10 in. 529 pp. index (21 pp.), errata, paper, 16/ 939.47

At the present time Dr. Hitti's translation of the 'Futūh al-Buldān' of Ahmad al-Balādhuri, one of the earliest Arab historians whose writings have been preserved, will be welcome to students of the Nearer East. No other contemporary race, perhaps, has left so large an amount of historical tradition in writing as the Arabs; and it is desirable that the texts should be accessible to persons unacquainted with Arabic. The introductory chapter on Arabic historiography gives a useful account of the sources of Arabian history and the forms of historic composition in vogue among the early writers. Al-Balādhuri usually follows the plan of tracing back the line of his authorities, quoting the exact words of the original narrator, as transmitted to himself by intermediaries. Sometimes he combines different traditions into a continuous story, citing authorities when possible. If authorities fail him, he prefaces the narrative by "they said" or the like. Much of his history relates to Moslem campaigns and conquests. Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Egypt and Nubia, Andalusia, and Persia are dealt with in these pages, which abound in stories of the early Caliphs. A conspicuous figure is Hārūn ar-Rashid. The book is well indexed.

\*Lipson (E.). *EUROPE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: an outline history*. Black, 1916. 9 in. 302 pp. 8 pars. 4 maps, index, 4/6 n. 940.9

The author, already known by his 'Introduction to the Economic History of England: Middle Ages,' now provides a history of Europe from the fall of Napoleon to the present time. In this international politics are put aside, and the method adopted results in a connected analytical account of the internal development of the chief European States since 1815. Of particular importance are the chapters on 'The Reform Movement in Russia, 1815-1916,' and 'The Growth of the German Empire, 1815-70.' The philosophical, propagandist, and revolutionary phases of Nihilism, and the decline of the movement, are concisely described. A review of the industrial revolution in Russia, culminating in "Red Sunday" and the general strike (1905), follows. References to the *pogroms*, and an account of the establishment of constitutional government, resulting in the four successive Dumas, bring the Russian section of the book to an end. The chapter on the German Empire pays full regard to the influence of Napoleon, and, later, of scholars and intellectuals, upon the development of Germany; the parts played by Metternich and Bismarck are considered, and an interesting comparison is made between the latter and Cavour. Mr. Lipson gives a clear account of the achievement of the political unity of Italy, illustrated by portraits of the three heroes of the struggle, Mazzini, Cavour, and Garibaldi. Good chapters follow on the Balkan States and the European Concert; and the last part of the book, which deals with the 'New Era,' 1871-1914, brings us down to the opening of the present war. The maps in the volume can be commended. Altogether, Mr. Lipson has produced a valuable summary of modern European history, treated in a somewhat novel manner.

Morris (Charles) and Dawson (Lawrence H.). *A GRAPHIC HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE: from the French Revolution to the Great War*. Harrap, 1916. 9 in. 359 pp. col. front. il., 5/ n. 940.9

A creditable outline of a period which, in spite of its great importance, is too often neglected in schools in favour of more ancient history. There are faults in the treatment, but the authors and publishers have made a step in the right direction by placing the



early nineteenth century before the eyes of those who ought to learn about it adequately if they are to represent the twentieth century worthily. The publishers have, however, forgotten to provide an index.

**Redmond-Howard (L. G.).** *SIX DAYS OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC*; a narrative and critical account of the latest phase of Irish politics. *Maunsell (Dublin, Ponsonby)*, 1916. 7½ in. 139 pp. introd. 1/ n. 941.591

A vivid account of the events of Easter week, 1916, by one who in his introduction remarks that "there never was, I believe, an Irish crime—if crime it can be called—which had not its roots in an English folly." On p. 53 it is suggested that hatred of Castle rule, more than a love of German rule, was at the bottom of the rising, notwithstanding all the talk about foreign alliance on the part of the rebels.

**The Slavs.** *IDEA OF SOUTHERN SLAV UNITY (The Southern Slav Library, 5). 'The Near East,' Devonshire Square, E.C., 1916.* 7 in. 35 pp. pamphlet, 3d. 949.7

The fifth of a series of pamphlets published on behalf of the Yugoslav Committee in London. A sketch is given of the development of the idea of Southern Slav unity, from its beginning down to the present day. All these brochures bear upon the oneness and indivisibility of the Yugoslav nation, i.e., the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; and the aim of the Committee is to give full information on the subject to the British public.

**Smithsonian Institution.** *PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM*, vol. 49. 9 in. 716 pp. list of illustrations (83 page-plates, besides many in the text), index. 973.3

Includes a catalogue of the relics of George Washington preserved in the United States National Museum, comprising furniture owned by Washington at Mount Vernon, tents he used during the War of the Revolution, and the original manuscript roll and muster of his guard in July, 1782. A prominent feature is a series of important entomological and conchological papers by various authors, and monographs in other departments of biological science. An interesting article is Mr. I. M. Casanowicz's description of the remarkable Medeba mosaic map of Palestine, reproduced here in black and white on a folded plate.

**West Wales Historical Records:** *THE ANNUAL MAGAZINE OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WEST WALES*: vol. 5, 1915; ed. by Francis Green. *Carmarthen, printed by W. Spurrell & Son*, 1915. 9 in. 307 pp. 1 l. 942.9

Marriage bonds and fiats of West Wales and Gower (1752-66), continued from vol. 4, occupy 102 pp. of the present volume; the rest of the book contains monographs on family history, such as the editor's 'Walter of Roch Castle,' biographical notes of Pembrokeshire clergy, and an article on the Mayors of Pembroke. *Indices nominum et locorum* would add to the usefulness of a volume of records such as this.

**A Year Book of English History.** *Year-Book Press* [1916]. 9 in. 55 pp. boards, 1/ n. 942

Salient facts and dates in English history, concisely stated, and arranged in spaces opposite the days of the month when the events occurred. Blank spaces for notes are provided.

### THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

**Bainbridge (Oliver).** *WAR LETTERS.* *Cursitor Publishing Co.*, 1916. 9 in. 213 pp. 3/6 940.9

Eighty letters in which the author deals briefly with topics arising out of the war. Among the persons addressed are President Wilson, Dr. Sven Hedin, King Constantine of Greece, Lord Curzon, Mr. Noel Buxton, Col. Roosevelt, Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Sir W. Crookes, and the Archbishop of York.

**\*Belloc (Hilaire).** *A GENERAL SKETCH OF THE EUROPEAN WAR: 2, THE SECOND PHASE.* *Nelson* [1916]. 8 in. 404 pp. maps, diag., 6/ n. 940.9

Mr. Belloc's second volume, which we consider more interesting than the first, is almost entirely a strategical analysis of the great series of actions known collectively as the Battle of the Marne. His theory is that the German Higher Command were misled by the successful resistance of the French to their formidable offensive at the Grand Couronné de Nancy into believing that the greatest French concentration was at that point, and that the left was comparatively weak. When the order was given for the enveloping movement against the French left, and General von Kluck marched south-east instead of

south-west, the Germans did not foresee that the French would have a Sixth Army to attack this exposed flank; therefore they brought back their armies across the Marne, and began to envelop the attackers. This led to a dislocation of the line further east, owing to the leaning to the right of their western masses. At the critical moment General Foch struck into their dislocated centre, with the result that the Germans were badly defeated, their plan was frustrated, and they had to retire to the prepared positions in their rear. This theory is worked out in detail, with diagrammatic maps clearly illustrating every stage. Whether or not Mr. Belloc is right in all his interpretations of the ascertained facts—and he recognizes the contradictory theories—his book is a fascinating study of the strategical problem, and a demonstration of the supreme importance of this crisis in the history of the war. But we wish he would give the British Army credit for what it unquestionably achieved on the Marne.

**Chesterton (Cecil).** *THE PERILS OF PEACE*; with an introduction by Hilaire Belloc. *Werner Laurie* [1916]. 7½ in. 239 pp. paper, 2/ n. 940.9

Mr. Chesterton's book is a warning against any compromise or patched-up peace with the enemy, of which he considers there is danger. Three factors in the politics of this country he regards as mainly concerned in the problem: pacificism, with which he associates the names of Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Snowden, and others; financiers with cosmopolitan concerns; and our system of government by professional politicians. Mr. Chesterton is severe upon the ministers in power. Alluding to their decision to fight Germany, he remarks that "they achieved the most popular act of their largely misspent lives." He considers that if the war proceeds to exhaustion, the Central Powers will be exhausted first, and will therefore be obliged to accept the Allies' terms. A compromise would, for the Allies and especially Great Britain, be disastrous. The author at the same time admits (p. 188) that "even an inconclusive peace would be a German defeat." On the last page of the book we read:—

"If the politicians determine on a shameful peace, they can no doubt make it.....Peace would be made before we heard anything about it. But after we heard about it there would be consequences which the politicians would do well to take into account."

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in his preface, concurs with Mr. Chesterton, but attaches less importance to the influence of the pacifists. We notice some misprints; everywhere Mr. Snowden's name is spelt "Snowdon."

**Davies (Ellen Chivers).** *A FARMER IN SERBIA.* *Methuen* [1916]. 8 in. 248 pp. por., 6/ n. 940.9

Miss Davies was attached to one of the English missions in Serbia, and for some months worked in a military hospital at Posharevatz. When Bulgaria declared war, and the Austrians advanced, the hospitals in the town were cleared of patients, and the party moved on to Belgrade, only to be obliged to leave a few days later. The bombardment of Belgrade had taken place, and some exciting episodes are described. The unit underwent a modified captivity after the Austrian-Hungarian troops entered Vrnatchka Banja, but kindness and courtesy appear to have prevailed. This was especially observable, subsequently, at Vienna, when the Englishwomen were on their way home. Miss Davies contrasts favourably the behaviour of the Austrian-Hungarians with that of the Germans, and remarks that the only rudeness on the whole journey came from Prussians and Bavarians and in the German-governed city of Belgrade. This book pleasantly describes the experiences of the party, and is distinctly readable. On p. 160 "Donnybrook" evidently should be Donington. The proceeds of the sale of Miss Davies's volume are to be given to the Serbian Relief Fund.

**Davis (Richard Harding).** *WITH THE FRENCH IN FRANCE AND SALONIKA.* *Duckworth* [1916]. 256 pp. preface, il., 3/6 n. 940.9

This book by the late Mr. Richard Harding Davis is an admirable production. It is full of humour; and of Salonika he wrote with great insight. His last chapter on Macedonia is dated December, 1915, but his prophecies are nearly all coming true. He probably anticipated an earlier move on the part of the Allies than that which is just starting; but he saw much, and his summing-up must be pronounced wonderfully accurate. It was a difficult business to understand, and he shows his modesty when he says that it was as easy to grasp the situation "as to grasp an eel that has swallowed a hook and cannot digest it." He pretends that the Babel of tongues handicapped him: "It makes you regret that when you were at college the only foreign language you studied was football signals"; but there is nothing in the book to show that foreign languages or anything else troubled him. His printers must bear the blame for occasional slips in local names; and had the author lived to see his proofs he would not have allowed his publishers to give a photograph of the Arch of Galerius, and to say underneath it that "outside the Citadel, which is mediæval, Salonika is modern and Turkish."

**Fullerton (William Morton).** THE AMERICAN CRISIS AND THE WAR. Constable, 1916. 7½ in. 138 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

A criticism of the policy of President Wilson. Mr. Fullerton is in favour of "a permanent offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain and France to maintain the freedom of the seas for these allies under all circumstances, and to oppose attack by sea on any one of them." This is the proposal of Prof. Charles W. Eliot, the President Emeritus of Harvard. At the beginning of the volume Mr. Fullerton quotes an ancient maxim of the Princes of the House of Savoy: "Neutrals are almost always sacrificed, and peace is usually concluded at their expense."

**Hogue (Oliver).** TROOPER BLUEGUM AT THE DARDANELLES: descriptive narratives of the more desperate engagements on the Gallipoli Peninsula; with a preface by the Hon. J. A. Hogue. Melrose [1916]. 8 in. 287 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

A spirited and vivid piece of work; the writer records many amusing, exciting, and interesting events with excellent humour, clarity, and understanding.

**In the Line of Battle: Soldiers' stories of the war; ed. by Walter Wood.** Chapman & Hall, 1916. 8 in. 251 pp. il., 6/ n. 940.9

This volume is a companion to the editor's 'Soldiers' Stories of the War,' and the narratives are told on similar lines. Personal interviews were followed by the writing of the accounts, and the typescripts were submitted to the tellers. The greatest difficulty to be overcome was the modesty of the soldiers in regard to their own achievements. The stories are the more impressive from the simplicity with which they are told.

**Lavisse (Ernest), and others.** LETTRES À TOUS LES FRANÇAIS. Paris, Armand Colin, 1916. 7½ in. 144 pp. paper, 1 fr. 940.9

A collection of twelve studies of the military, economic, and financial position of the two belligerent groups, Germany and her allies, and the Quadruple Entente. The title of the introductory letter by M. Émile Durkheim, 'Patience, Effort, Confidence,' is the motto of the book.

**Lugaro (Prof. Ernesto).** AN EMPEROR'S MADNESS OR NATIONAL ABERRATION? translated by W. N. Robinson. Routledge, 1916. 7 in. 135 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

The author disbelieves that the war is traceable to the psychology of the two Emperors. Whatever the moral defects of the Kaiser, they are, the author thinks, in thorough accord with German sentiment, and many Germans consider their ruler the most genuine exponent of their national thought and feeling. If the Austrian Emperor be, as is rumoured, mentally decadent, his condition has not greatly altered the direction of Austro-Hungarian policy. Prof. Lugaro argues that the case is one of collective aberration of the entire German people—a cumulative product of a slow development which has been going on for centuries, and which must be treated by drastic methods, "without paying any attention to hypocritical invocations to peace."

**Masefield (John).** GALLI POLI. Heinemann, 1916. 7½ in. 191 pp. il. maps, 2/6 940.9

A clear and connected account of the Dardanelles Campaign, from the landings at Cape Helles to the final evacuation in January last. The campaign is referred to as "a great human effort, which came, more than once, very near to triumph, achieved the impossible many times, and failed, in the end, as many great deeds of arms have failed, from something which had nothing to do with arms nor with the men who bore them." This failure the author regards as the "second grand event" of the war, after Belgium's answer to the German ultimatum. It certainly was one of the "grands gestes" of the war.

**Moseley (Sydney A.).** THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DARDANELLES. Cassell [1916]. 8½ in. 278 pp. map, 5/ n. 940.9

Mr. Moseley describes some of his experiences as an officially accredited war correspondent with the Gallipoli expedition. The notes from the author's Dardanelles diary, which make up the greater part of the first section of the book, contain much interesting matter. Unlike some of his more fortunate journalistic brethren, the author endured discomfort and even hardship. Enervating heat, shortness of commons, poor quarters, and flies, were especially trying. Finally, Mr. Moseley was invalided and sent to Alexandria. Keen admiration for the Colonial soldier is everywhere expressed; and it is remarked that the Anzacs, who were at first lacking in discipline, are now not only redoubtable fighters (as they always were), but also strict disciplinarians. Commendation is given to the Zion Mule Corps, a purely Jewish unit, composed of Jews who had been expelled from Jerusalem by the Turks and had volunteered for transport service. The difficulties with which the R.A.M.C. had to contend throughout the campaign are described at some length, and

the author has nothing but praise for the unselfish devotion of the medical body.

The latter portion of the book deals with the evacuation of the Peninsula, which is considered by Mr. Moseley to have been a "pitiful error." Mr. Moseley criticizes the writings of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett in particular; comments adversely on Sir C. Monro's dispatch, published in April, 1916; and expresses admiration at the action of Sir Ian Hamilton in replying to Lord Kitchener that such a step as evacuation was to him "unthinkable." On p. 221 we read:—

"Sir Ian Hamilton had ventured with these men [citizen volunteers] as if they were the greatest heroes of history, and as heroes they had responded. Now they were told they were not capable of defeating the Turks, and that the capture of Constantinople was a golden lure leading them onwards to destruction.....Instead of victory, evacuation became the cry, and so we left the Peninsula to its half-defeated defenders and the graves of our own warriors."

Later on, Mr. Moseley remarks:—

"In short, we believed all the bogies which the lying enemy circulated. We were bluffed right and left—and we ran away.....To have abandoned Anzac and Suvla may have been in the nature of a tragedy; but, even so, it was regarded not as a confession of failure to take the Peninsula, but of the temporary miscarriage of certain plans to carry out such an end. Some of the means failed, but the end remained the same.... The final withdrawal from Gallipoli, therefore, came as a severe shock.....Gallipoli, then, was a tragic failure."

The author lays emphasis on what he considers the want of caution shown in accepting outsiders of doubtful nationality for the Intelligence and other departments of the General Headquarters Staff. He is severe, also, upon the Englishman's scorn of modern languages:—

"The man with a knowledge of classical languages and an incomplete acquaintance with modern languages is a waster in war-time."

**The Murder of Capt. Fryatt.** Hodder & Stoughton, 1916. 7½ in. 47 pp. pamphlet, 2d. 940.9

A brief narrative of the case of the late Capt. C. A. Fryatt, prefaced by a copy of the King's letter to Mrs. Fryatt.

**Powers (H. H.).** THE THINGS MEN FIGHT FOR: with some applications to present conditions in Europe. New York, Macmillan, 1916. 7½ in. 389 pp. 6/6 n. 940.9

The author begins with a review of the various interests, tangible and intangible, for which nations fight; proceeds to a study of such outstanding war-problems as are presented by the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, the North Sea, Constantinople, and the Far East; discusses separately the cases of the chief belligerent Powers; considers proposed remedies for war, such as arbitration; and arrives at some interesting conclusions. One of these is that

"if the Anglo-Saxon world is ever united—a condition essential to its ultimate success—it will be through the pressure of a common danger. That pressure is likely to be forthcoming."

Another is:—

"No matter what the outcome of the present war, the time will come when Germany and her ally cannot brave both East and West. The time will almost certainly come when she cannot brave the East alone. Then..... Germany will combine with western Europe for defence against the power whose mass makes her irresistible, and whose unripeness makes her dangerous. The essentials of such a combination will be a Teutonic unity, in which Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon and German will be but branches from a single stem."

In his epilogue Mr. Powers remarks that anything like neutrality of heart on the part of the American people now would argue "a blindness to their own interest and an indifference to their ideals which would prove them unable and unworthy to safeguard their civilization." He continues:—

"The present hour has just one issue. Shall Germany or Britain prevail?..... The British civilisation is ours.....We know nothing of the autocracy of Germany, nothing even of the centralised democracy of France.....The unthinking optimist among us may contemptuously repudiate the menace of German invasion. That is not the question. Germany may never invade us, but Germanism will."

That Mr. Powers leans towards an Anglo-American alliance is apparent.

**Rosher (Harold).** IN THE ROYAL NAVAL AIR-SERVICE: being the war letters of the late Harold Rosher to his family; with an introduction by Arnold Bennett. Chatto & Windus, 1916. 7½ in. 149 pp. introd. pers. il., 3/6 n. 940.9

Flight-Lieut. Harold Rosher, a skilful pilot in the Royal Naval Air Service, was accidentally killed at Dover in February last, only three days after the date of the last letter in this book. He was testing a newly repaired machine, which suddenly dived and crashed to the earth. The letters, which are spontaneous and unstudied, have been printed almost exactly as they were written. Many of them possess a thrilling interest. See review on p. 414.



**Roussel-Lépine (José).** UNE AMBULANCE DE GARE, croquis des premiers jours de guerre, août, 1914. *Paris, Plon*, 1916. 7½ in. 194 pp. paper, 2 fr. 50. J. 940.9

A lady attached to the Red Cross provides here a series of vivid pictures of ambulance-work during the early days of the war. The scene is a railway station in a small town of the Ile-de-France, and the period is that preceding the Battle of the Marne.

**Suvla Bay and After**, by "Juvenis" (*The Soldier Books*). *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 180 pp., 1/ n. J. 940.9

The author, a young officer attached to one of the battalions landed at Suvla Bay, gives an account of the experiences of himself and his platoon before, during, and after disembarkation. Later, he was wounded severely; and the second half of the book describes the life in hospital at Lemnos, followed by the journey home on the Aquitania. A vivid account is given of the sufferings due to the scarcity of water after the troops landed.

**Thomson (Louis L.).** LA RETRAITE DE SERBIE (octobre-décembre, 1915); préface de M. E. Denis, Professeur à la Sorbonne (*Mémoires et Récits de Guerre*). *Paris, Hachette*, 1916. 7½ in. 247 pp. avant-propos, map, paper, 3 fr. 50. J. 940.9

The author, who volunteered his services as a physician with the French Medical Mission in Serbia, gives a detailed account (much of it in diary form) of the sufferings and tragic experiences accompanying the unforgettable retreat of the Serbian army and people from the northern frontier to the shores of the Adriatic. This narrative is plain and straightforward, but not the less moving; and Major Thomson's admiration and sympathy for the Serbians are very evident.

**Wassilevsky (I.).** JEWISH REFUGEES AND MILITARY SERVICE: the ethical aspect of compulsion under threat of deportation; why the Russian Jew hesitates to join the army. *Manchester, National Labour Press* [1916]. 8½ in. 8 pp. pamphlet, 2d. J. 940.9

A protest against the suggested deportation of Russian Jews to Russia, or their emigration to a neutral country, as an alternative to service in the British army; and an appeal to England to refrain from such a policy.

**Willson (Beckles).** IN THE YPRES SALIENT: the story of a fortnight's Canadian fighting, June 2-16, 1916. *Simpkin & Marshall* [1916]. 7½ in. 79 pp. maps, il. paper, 1/ n. J. 940.9

An eye-witness's account of the heroic fighting at Hooge.

#### J. CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

**Archibald (Ethel J.) and Nevill (E. Mildred).** CHILDREN OF THE BIG WORLD: outline talks and stories on the picture 'The Hope of the World' for the Primary Department. *London Missionary Society* [1916]. 8½ in. 32 pp. pamphlet, 6d. n. J. 266

**Barnard (H. Clive).** AMERICA IN PICTURES. *Black*, 1916. 9½ in. 64 pp. map, col. plates, il., 1/6 J. 917-8  
Thirty of the fifty-eight pictures are in colour, and all constitute a graphic and informing illustration to the descriptive letterpress.

**\*Bell (Lettice).** BIBLE BATTLES. *Oliphants* [1915]. 7½ in. 225 pp., 3/6 n. J. 220

The author has retold in simple language the battles of Joshua, Gideon, and Saul, with frequent references to the Scripture text. The book is suitable for reading aloud to children.

**Bone (Gertrude).** THE BROW OF COURAGE. *Duckworth* [1916]. 7 in. 128 pp., 2/6 n. J. F.

Nine short stories, almost of the nature of parables, of the imaginative life—the dreams that reach to the meaning of things—of little boys and some other people. Probably the inner significance will be patent to some thoughtful girls; we can hardly imagine the average boy making anything of the subtle suggestiveness of the stories.

**Crawford (Dan).** THE WAY HOME FROM THE HOMELAND (*Oliphants Booklets for the Day*). *Oliphants* [1916]. 7½ in. 31 pp. pamphlet 6d. n. J. 916.7

The impressions of a missionary on a journey from Elizabethville to Luanza in the interior of Africa.

**\*Francis (René).** WARWICK THE KING-MAKER; illustrated by Morris Meredith Williams (*Heroes of All Time*). *Harrap*, 1916. 8 in. 189 pp. 9 page plates, 1/3 and 2/ n. J. 942.04

A stirring study of the career and deeds of the "King-Maker," and an endeavour at an appreciation (so far as that is possible from the paucity of material) of his personality. Mr. Francis is of opinion that Warwick, like his father and uncle, consistently kept in view the *noblesse oblige* ideal. On the one hand, the "Last of the Barons" would not yield entirely to the King, whoever he might be; on the other, he retained in his scheme of things the idea of justice to the lower orders. Warwick, indeed, showed active sympathy with

them, and was beloved by the men of Kent and all English seafaring men, as well as by his tenants. He appreciated men for their worth and utility; he thought of a man "as a man, not merely as a noble." His sympathy with the middle or trading class does not seem to have been great, probably because the importance of the merchants to the State had not become fully manifest. The King-Maker's talent for organization was conspicuous. He was brave to a fault, but a poor tactician. Edward IV. in this respect was greatly his superior. Mr. Francis summarizes, in the final paragraph of an interesting and readable book, his view of the fifteenth-century warrior and statesman.

**Habershon (Ada R.).** HIDDEN PICTURES; or, how the New Testament is concealed in the Old Testament. *Oliphants* [1916]. 8 in. 284 pp., 3/6 n. J. 220  
Suitable for Sunday-school readings.

**Hodge (Katharine A.).** CHILDREN OF SOUTH AMERICA (*Oliphants Other Lands Series*). *Oliphants* [1915]. 7½ in. 128 pp. 8 col plates, diag., 1/6 n. J. 918  
Sketches of the country and people, from the point of view of mission work.

**\*Holland (Edith).** THE STORY OF THE BUDDHA: illustrated by Gilbert James and Sidney W. Stanley (*Heroes of All Time*). *Harrap*, 1916. 7½ in. 192 pp. 9 page plates, 1/3 and 2/ n. J. 294  
A well-written summary of the life and teachings of Gautama the Buddha, the eight guiding principles of whose "Middle Path" were a right belief, high aims, kind speech, upright conduct, an honest profession in life, perseverance in goodness, a right use of the intellect, and right meditation. Gautama's unceasing endeavours to found a Kingdom of Righteousness are described, and an impressive account is given of the passing of the Master.

**\*Lang (John and Jean).** STORIES OF THE BORDER MARCHES. *Jack* 1916. 8½ in. 363 pp., 5/ n. J. 941  
A pleasant collection of legendary and historical tales of the Scottish Border.

**Leask (G. A.).** V.C. HEROES OF THE WAR. *Harrap*, 1916. 7½ in. 301 pp. il., 3/6 J. 940.9  
Records for young readers several of the innumerable deeds of individual bravery in the Great War. It includes the more popular exploits, and is fairly representative of all ranks of the naval and military forces of the British Empire.

**Malleon (Miles).** PADDY POOLS: a little fairy play. *Henderson*, 1916. 8 in. 22 pp. paper, 7d. n. J. 822.9

**Marzials (Ada M.).** STORIES FOR THE STORY HOUR, from January to December. *Harrap*, 1916. 7½ in. 256 pp. introd., 2/6 n. J. F.  
These stories are what the children call "treat" stories—that is to say, they do not aim at teaching, but merely at the deepening of sympathy between teacher and taught, and the pure enjoyment of both parties.

**\*Marshall (Beatrice).** QUEEN ELIZABETH (*Heroes of All Time*). *Harrap*, 1916. 7½ in. 191 pp. front. 8 page plates, 1/3 and 2/ n. J. 942.055

A vivid account of a great woman and a great reign. Elizabeth's early fortunes and dangers, her succession to the throne, the long antagonism between herself and Mary Stuart, the glorious days of the defeat of the Armada, the Queen's dalliance with her suitors and favourites, her vanity and avarice, and amiability to the humblest in the land, are well described.

**Miller (W. Haig).** THE MIRAGE OF LIFE. *Religious Tract Society*, [1916]. 7½ in. 111 pp. il., 1/ n. J. 920

The mirage of fashion is exemplified in Beau Brummell; of wealth in William Beckford; heroism in Clive; statesmanship in William Pitt; of oratory in Sheridan; and so on.

**\*Sorabji (Cornelia).** INDIAN TALES OF THE GREAT ONES, AMONG MEN, WOMEN, AND BIRD-PEOPLE; with illustrations by Warwick Goble. *Blackie*, 1916. 7 in. 96 pp. col. front. cuts, 1/6 n. J. 916.7  
An attractive little collection of Indian legends for children.

**\*The Wonder Book of Soldiers for Boys and Girls**; ed. by Harry Golding. *Ward & Lock* [1916]. 10 in. 264 pp. pl. il. 4th edn. almost entirely new, boards, 3/ n. J. 940.9

The text includes a survey of 'The British Army in Peace and War,' and an article on 'Modern Warfare,' by Capt. Owen Wheeler. Other articles describe the 'Making of a Soldier' and his 'Life' in barracks, camp, and on active service. The chapter on 'The Young Officer' pays a well-deserved tribute to the work of the O.T.C., both on this side and behind the firing-line. There are nearly three hundred photographs depicting phases of Army life in peace and war, and ten coloured plates (four of them double pages, 12 in. by 8 in.).

## SCIENCE

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION  
AT NEWCASTLE.

*New Archaeological Lights on the Origins of Civilization in Europe: its Magdalenian Forerunners in the South-West and Egean Cradle.* Presidential Address to the British Association by Sir Arthur Evans at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 5, 1916.

NINETEEN years have passed since an archaeologist presided over the British Association in the person of Sir John Evans, and it is highly appropriate that when the turn of archaeology has come round again the chair should be filled by his no less distinguished son. The last couple of decades have witnessed a vast extension of our knowledge of the past, and no one in this country can command a more comprehensive outlook over the ground thus won than the President of the Society of Antiquaries. It is true that recently his energies have been concentrated on his excavations in Crete—work which, as he says, has “involved not only the quarrying but the building up of wholly new materials.” But he has always remained in close touch with prehistoric as distinguished from “proto-historic” research, this being, indeed, the very milk on which he was reared. For the rest, his adventurous spirit has at various times led him into regions little frequented by the scholar, so that now Lapland and now the Balkans can be called upon to provide an archaeological clue. Altogether the British Association and Newcastle are fortunate in being able to view the dawn of civilization through the eyes of one who “sees it steadily and sees it whole.”

But it may be asked, Is civilization one? Has there not rather been a succession of civilizations, each of them destined to collapse in ruin and impotence, very much as the present phase of European culture is threatening to do? Sir Arthur Evans, admirably concrete and circumstantial as is his survey of the evidence, does not lose sight of the wood for the trees, but seeks to draw a universal moral from his story; and very comforting this moral is in this dark hour. Civilization is not the property of any one privileged country or people. From Late Palæolithic times onwards it has displayed a capacity for self-propagation by means of a process of assimilation whereby elements of diverse origin were successfully united in a higher synthesis. Aurignacians, Solutrians, and Magdalenians might come of various racial stocks and from areas of characterization that, geographically, lay far apart. Yet, as Sir Arthur Evans convincingly shows, they together brought into being a brilliant and genuinely progressive type of culture, which he would fain prove to be the very prototype of our present civilization. For even thus far back he would place the earliest stage of what Lecky once happily termed “the European epoch of the human mind.” Again, Mesopotamian, Egyptian,

and Minoan origins, however distinct, form but intertwining strands in the tissue out of which was ultimately fashioned the shining robe of Hellas. Finally, Rome paved the way, almost in a literal sense, for the development of modern Europe, Newcastle itself having once stood guard over that Wall which the city-state, expanded into a world-empire, set up to guard its citizens against the contamination of barbarism—or, as Prof. Murray would say, “la nostalgie de la boue.”

How can this alleged continuity of European culture be demonstrated in detail? Sir Arthur Evans is fully aware that he is dealing with the facts in a highly constructive, not to say prophetic way. For instance, he is quite ready to endorse Prof. Cartailhac's dictum that the junction of the Late Palæolithic with the Neolithic has not yet been satisfactorily effected. One may pitch the Azilian pebbles, the “pygmy” flints, and the Maglemosian implements and engravings into the gap; but the gap refuses to be filled. Nevertheless, he offered several indications of continuity, of which two may be mentioned here. Firstly, the steatopygous figurines of the Late Palæolithic, with their significant exaggeration of the organs of maternity, bear a close analogy to the clay female figures of similar conformation found in the Cnossian deposits. These in their turn are related to a whole family of like images that are characteristic of the Semitic area, and appear to have spread thence to Sumeria and to the seats of the Anau culture; while this same family in other parts of the Mediterranean basin ranges from prehistoric Egypt and Malta to the North of Greece. Presumably the worship of a Mother Goddess is connoted by this distribution of cult-objects. And to bring the matter home to Newcastle, Sir Arthur Evans recalled the fact that on the Wall has been found an altar of Jupiter Dolichenus, the old Anatolian God of the Double Axe, the male divinity associated with the Mother Goddess in ancient Crete. Secondly, the Late Palæolithic provides us with many examples of what can hardly be less than pictographs, even if we cannot go so far as Piette, who saw in the coloured signs of the Azilian pebbles the actual characters of a primæval alphabet. In Crete Sir Arthur Evans has, as all the world knows, managed to trace the gradual evolution of a complete system of writing from an early pictographic shape, through a conventionalized hieroglyphic, to a linear stage of great perfection. Apart from such proofs of the continuity of culture—and Sir Arthur Evans might have multiplied them further, showing, for instance, how the fashionable millinery of Cogul finds possible echoes in Crete—there is no doubt that the most recent essays in prehistoric chronology tend to minimize the hiatus between the Late Palæolithic and the Neolithic. Baron de Geer reduces the ice-free period in Sweden to 7,000 years; whereas Sir Arthur Evans not unreasonably demands 9,000 years for the beginnings of the Neolithic portion of the mound or Tell at Cnossus.

This must suffice as a brief and inadequate account of the archaeological matter contained in the Address. But a word must likewise be said concerning what may be called the “topical” remarks which formed his peroration. What proportion of the British public is interested in archaeology, or, indeed, in any branch of science? The President declared roundly:—

“It is a lamentable fact that beyond any nation of the West the bulk of our people remain sunk not in comparative ignorance only—for that is less difficult to overcome—but in intellectual apathy. The dull incuria of the parents is reflected in the children, and the desire for the acquirement of knowledge in our schools and colleges is appreciably less than elsewhere. So, too, with the scientific side of education, it is not so much the actual amount of Science taught that is in question—insufficient as that is—as the instillation of the scientific spirit itself—the perception of method, the sacred thirst for investigation.”

But, as he goes on finely to ask:—

“Can we yet despair of the educational future of a people that has risen to the full height of the great emergency with which they were confronted? Can we doubt that, out of the crucible of fiery trial, a New England is already in the moulding?”

No one who reads this Address, and is made to realize how civilization is the creation of countless generations of the worthiest of mankind, can fail to be more fully resolved than ever before to labour and fight, with intellectual no less than physical effort, to preserve and hand on intact the spiritual capital of the human race.

## FINE ARTS

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

IN addition to the collection of Coptic manuscripts found in Egypt which was acquired by the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan, there were others which had been secreted by the fellahin and have been sold by dealers separately.

Two manuscripts and about a dozen pages of others were bought by Mr. Charles L. Freer, who previously had secured the very early portions of the Greek New Testament; these are now in the United States. One of them contains a large part of the Psalter in Sahidic dialect, and over 258 very small pages, 2½ by 3½ in., are legible. The text has been edited by Mr. William H. Worrell for the Seminary Foundation of Harvard University, in a new Coptic type made by the American Type-Founders Company, and six photographic plates are provided as specimens of the writing, which is palæographically interesting because the scribe uses both the square and the round forms of some of the letters.

The date can only be conjectured from the form of the script, but it is certainly later than the Sahidic Psalter at Berlin, which is assigned to the fifth century, and earlier than the British Museum manuscript termed by its editor, Dr. Wallis Budge, the earliest known Coptic “Psalter,” which is of the seventh century.

The Freer manuscript presents no remarkable textual readings which would indicate its representing a new rendering



from the Greek, but it will be a valuable text available for American scholars on their side of the Atlantic.

MISS M. A. MURRAY, who is well known to Egyptologists for her erudition in relation to Ancient Egypt, has published two articles entitled 'Egypt and the Grail Romance.' She considers that the sites described in the parts of this story relating to Joseph of Arimathea are to be identified with places flourishing in early Christian times in the Delta. The Damascus and the Babylon of the tale are the Gebel Damash near Ismailia, and Old Cairo; whilst Salaundre is Alexandria. Sarra, where Joseph was consecrated, and where the sepulchres of Sir Perceval and Sir Galahad were placed, is the Sarra of the early Christian era; and the Red Rock is the well-known hill behind Abbasieh, near Cairo. The description of ecclesiastical ceremonies and the contents of churches certainly suggest various features of the early Coptic ritual and sacred edifices.

AT a recent meeting of the French Academy Comte Durrien presented on behalf of its author, Commander Marco Besso of Rome, his work entitled 'Il "Philobiblon" de Ricardo de Bury, vescovo Dunelmense.' Commander Besso has formed a magnificent private library in Rome, and now is beginning to publish essays upon its contents, and being a book-lover has selected the work of another bibliophile. The 'Philobiblon' of Richard of Bury was translated into French in 1856 by M. Hippolyte Cocheris, but Commander Besso in his Italian translation and commentary, in which he utilizes all Italian references to the 'Philobiblon' and its author, throws fresh light upon the subject. He prints a letter of Petrarch praising the intellectual value of Richard's work, which is interesting because some writers have commented rather harshly upon it. Commander Marco Besso was born at Trieste, and the dedication of his book is very appropriate to present events: "Alla Città di Trieste, che l'operosità nei traffici italianamente accoppia al culto delle lettere."

AMONG the famous collection of cuneiform inscribed tablets discovered at Tel-el-Amarna in Egypt were two addressed to the king of a country called Arzawa. Prof. A. H. Sayce stated many years ago that the language was Hittite, a dialect of which is contained in the numerous mysterious hieroglyphic inscriptions, at present so little understood. One of the Arzawa dispatches was carefully re-edited by Dr. O. Schroeder last year in one of the Berlin Museum Journals in a much improved version, and this has enabled Prof. Sayce to give a translation of its text in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. He also provides one of the second Arzawa letter, which is a Hittite rendering of a dispatch from the Pharaoh in Egypt. A short vocabulary of the more important words, with comments upon them, is supplied, but, unfortunately for students, Prof. Sayce does not compare any of the words with other languages than Assyrian and Babylonian, and these only in cases where he appears to consider them as loan words among the Hittite ones. From this essay consequently we have no suggestion as to which family of language Prof. Sayce considers the Hittite tongue to belong, and no suggestion is made as to the origin of this ancient people. One of the words in the dispatch referring to a payment Prof. Sayce renders "coins." If this is correct, it carries back the origin of money far beyond the date of the first Persian Darics.

## SOME NOTES ON THE EXHIBITION OF THE BUCCLEUCH MINIATURES.

THE Montagu House Collection is so well known to all interested in old miniatures that comment on its value, either from the artist's or the historian's point of view, is unnecessary.

During the past half-century these treasures have been shown to the public at various exhibitions, but only as it were piecemeal. Thus forty-six works by various artists were contributed to the Loan Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures at Kensington in 1865. Nearly two hundred examples, mostly by seventeenth-century miniaturists, were a great attraction at the Winter Exhibition of the R.A. in 1879; and a small selection was shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club ten years later; but it is owing to the generosity of the present Duke of Buccleuch that the public is enabled to realize the extent and extreme interest of this famous collection. It contains over six hundred examples of the art of miniature painting in water colours, mainly as practised in England, but also some by foreign artists, belonging to the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. These are now on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and are well displayed on the first floor in Room 83. In the regrettable absence of a catalogue (owing to the exigencies of war-time) it may be well, before entering upon a consideration of some of the more important pieces in this large collection, to give a few particulars as to its "provenance," for which thanks are due to the Duke of Buccleuch:—

"It was principally formed by Walter Francis, 5th Duke (d. 1884), who made numerous additions by purchase to the collection of upwards of 150 miniatures which he inherited from Elizabeth, Duchess of Buccleuch (d. 1827). It is uncertain whether it was the latter who formed the whole of the original collection, or whether she inherited part of it from Mary, Duchess of Montagu (1712-1775), who with her husband George Brudenell (1712-90), Earl of Cardigan, created Duke of Montagu, purchased many of the best pictures and pieces of furniture at Montagu House. Some of the miniatures were at one time in the possession of Charles I., and several in that of Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill."

The collection is chronologically arranged in nine cases, the first beginning with works of the Tudor period. We are thus at once brought face to face with personages of much importance in our history and with one of the greatest artists of all time, Hans Holbein the Younger to wit. The late Sir George Scharf was wont to deny that the Augsburg limner painted miniatures at all; one can but wonder whether the erstwhile Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery ever saw the remarkable *George Neville* (Case I., No. 3), 3rd Lord Bergavenny, a piece marked by unsurpassable delicacy of handling, subtlety of expression, and marvellous flesh-painting. A glance at the contents of Case I. shows that miniature painting, in addition to its artistic charm, has an especial human interest which places it in a category by itself. We see Henry VII., Henry VIII., three of the wives of the latter, Mary Tudor, Sir Thomas More, and Erasmus. The juxtaposition of these portraits reveals a somewhat disturbing aspect of our subject, viz. the pitfalls incidental to the attribution of old miniatures; e.g., we have before us three portraits, all, obviously, of different people, and yet all have been formerly described as Catherine of Aragon. They are now labelled as Margaret Wotton, Marchioness of Dorset (I. 12), and Jane Seymour (I. 14), while the third small square picture of a sour-faced woman passes for Henry's first wife (I. 16). Doubts may be enter-

tained also as to the correctness of styling No. 7 Henry VII., by Holbein. Some may think it has more of the distinctive characteristics of Hilliard or Hoskins; it certainly has none of the searching handling of Holbein. The quaint conceit of a woman's arm and hand extended over the heart of the man, whoever he may be, gives point to the inscription *a cor corde traho*. The connexion of this with Henry VII. remains to be explained.

The somewhat insipid, but doubtless rightly ascribed *Queen Catherine Howard* (I. A. 4) is a replica of the miniature at Windsor, but suffers from having the hands cut off. In the King's example the hands are shown resting one upon the other; students of Holbein are well aware of the superb painting and significance of the hands in portraits by him. There are also, I think, some trifling differences in the dress. Apropos of this ill-treated lady, there is in this same case (I. A.) another glaring instance of former wrong description, viz. the oil in the manner of Clouet (No. 10). On the back of this picture there is a MS. note to the effect that it is a portrait of Catherine de Clermont, Duchesse de Retz. That it is a French sixteenth-century work is beyond question. One more unhappy queen, Mary Tudor, may be noted (No. 11). This is given to Antonio More. The face is well modelled, and is more pleasing in expression than most of her portraits; it represents her as Princess. It came from a frame containing nine miniatures which has a strange history, being stolen (doubtless) from the collection of Charles I., and bearing C. R. burnt on the back of it. The miniatures were brought to the late Mr. Colnaghi in 1860, and purchased by him from a frame-maker who would answer no inquiries.

The small head of Sir Thomas More (No. 6) is labelled as "possibly by Hans Holbein." The doubt thus implied will be shared by many. It is a gloomy face—without a trace of the humour which we know flashed out even on the scaffold. Still more sardonic is the Erasmus, by or after Lucas Cranach the elder (1472-1553); this is also in oils, and is open to question as the work of the famous German-Saxon artist, the friend of Luther, and the painter of the 'Portrait of a Girl' in our National Gallery. *The Henry VIII. in his 35th Year* (No. 2) is described as being "in the style of the Illuminators"; it makes him very pink-faced, a peculiarity still more marked in the portrait of his son, Edward VI., as a child, said to be "attributed to Holbein."

The three presentments of this great painter himself are all attributable to one source, viz., No. 8: the small head and bust representing him holding a pencil and turning soul-searching eyes towards the spectator. This will be recognized by students as a replica of the work in the Wallace Collection (No. 93 in Gallery XI.). The lettering of the inscription is, I believe, not identical, but agrees in the date, 1543, and the age of the artist, viz., 45. Of the three portraits before us, one, in oils, may be dismissed, being a poorly painted reverse of No. 8; another is an avowed and inferior copy. The difference in the colour of the beard and whiskers in each is marked.

Leaving with reluctance this most interesting portrait, let us pass on to the work of his follower, one of the earliest English miniature painters, viz., Nicholas Hilliard. Thirty-four works by him and his contemporaries are shown in Case I. B. Hilliard, like many other portrait painters, came from the West Country, having been born in Exeter. He distinctly avows his indebtedness to Holbein, whose works he studied. "Holbein's manner

of limning," he says, "I have ever imitated, and hold it for the best." The Hilliard family are well represented at Kensington; thus we have amongst the Buccleuch miniatures Nicholas himself (I. B. No. 9), dated 1574, a dashing figure in a hat and large feather; another, a doubtful picture, showing him as a boy of 13, dated 1550. The same case contains a beautiful example of the painter, viz. (No. 19), the portrait of his wife, thus inscribed: "Alicia Brandon, Nicolai Hilliard qui propria manu depinxit Uxor prima Ano Dni. 1578. *Ætatis sue 22.*" The ingenious expression of this blonde lady is full of charm; it is a work which closely corresponds in treatment with No. 17, styled *Queen Elizabeth as Princess*. This last named was in the collection of Charles I. A faded copy of the portrait of old Hilliard (No. 14) is from the original now in the Salting Collection, together with a very fine portrait of the painter himself. These formerly belonged to Mr. Whitehead. All for whom stairs had no terrors, and who could find their way to Room 131, where the Salting Collection was displayed, will recall these works as showing Hilliard at his best. I use the past tense in speaking of them, as they are not visible at present, having been most judiciously placed in safety by the Museum authorities.

To return to the Montagu Collection, George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland (Case I. B. 32), in the costume of Elizabeth's champion, compels our notice of him; he holds a tilting lance in his right hand, and wears the Virgin Queen's glove in his hat. He looks the privateer that he was, but we must not forget that he commanded a ship in the Armada.

Case 2 A. is devoted to the Olivers and their contemporaries; it contains several delightful pieces, among which the masterly head of Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, "the hope of the Puritans" (No. 23) as a boy, arrests us by its scale, and still more by the quality of the workmanship. This youthful Stuart prince, who died, probably of typhoid fever, in his 19th year, is also shown in a finely preserved profile (No. 2), wherein he wears a classic costume in the Renaissance style of the period. This attractive miniature has a freshness which is unusual, and shows how much beauty has been lost in work of this nature by the lapse of time and by exposure to light. The difference between the ghost-like look of only too many Hilliards, and the condition of this one is striking and instructive. There were, as my readers will remember, two Olivers, Isaac and Peter his son. They were of French extraction; the father was the son of a Peter Olivier, a goldsmith, born at Rouen. The Peter Oliver whose work is here shown was the eldest son of Isaac, and born in London about 1594. Their portraits reach a high standard, and the last-named artist also excelled in making miniature copies of important pictures in the Royal Collection—as may be seen at Windsor and at Welbeck to-day. The Buccleuch Collection does not possess any example of this class, but there is a lovely copy of a Van Dyck, viz., the Digby family in the Burdett Coutts Collection, which is ascribed to Peter Oliver. This came from Strawberry Hill, and was greatly prized by Horace Walpole; "the most beautiful piece of the size that I believe exists," he says of it. Walpole had a very high opinion of the excellence of Isaac Oliver, as is shown by his declaration that "he was a genius, and thus his family history was of no importance." And in the 'Anecdotes' he maintains that "in the branch [miniature] in which Oliver excelled, we may challenge any nation to show a

greater master, if perhaps we except a few of the smaller works of Holbein." Comparisons are invidious, but it must be owned that the Buccleuch Collection, though rich in Olivers, has, with the exception of the head of Henry, Prince of Wales, already noticed, nothing to equal the Digbys once owned by Horace Walpole. In II. A. 25 we have what is surmised to be a portrait of Peter Oliver himself, and at Hampton Court there is a good picture of the elder (Isaac) by Van Dyck. In appreciating the merits of these artists we may profitably recall the elaborate portrait of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, in the Jones Collection; the well-known portrait of Sir Philip Sidney, seated under a tree, now at Windsor; and, last but not least, the beautiful group of the three brothers Browne, with their page, once at Cowdray, now at Burghley House.\*

John Hoskins was a sound, conscientious face-painter who shines by a reflected light as the master of Samuel Cooper. As there were two Olivers, so were there two Hoskinses, both named John. This has led to some confusion. I have gone into the question fully elsewhere,† and cannot enter on it here further than to remark that we know from Pepys's 'Diary' that he entertained a young Hoskins, who was the same person as the man named in the will which I have found of the elder Hoskins; but there is no proof forthcoming that any miniatures by Hoskins are known after the death of the elder in 1664, with the solitary exception of a portrait of James II. ascribed to him and said to have been painted in 1686. As the present writer has pointed out in his book on Samuel Cooper, it seems improbable that the younger Hoskins should practise until his father's death, then abandon the art for twenty-two years, and finally produce a single work. Turning now to portraits attributed to Hoskins in this collection, we have a striking figure of John, Baron Belasyse (II. B. 33), in armour. He was Governor of Hull, a Cavalier who fought for Charles I. in many engagements, as the patch on his forehead indicates. The label attached to this manly portrait says "perhaps by John Hoskins." It may be noted that it is signed S. Cooper, and has a date hard to be seen.

There is an interesting profile of a man in a white shirt, which Mr. McKay catalogued as J. Hoskins the elder himself. Horace Walpole, commenting on the paucity of materials "for the life of this valuable master," asserted that "there is not even a portrait of him extant." Among the many interesting men belonging to this period John Evelyn is not the least; he looks out upon us here with a grave and characteristic face (V. A. 12); it is surmised to be by Hoskins. No doubt seems to exist as to the *Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset* (II. B. 26), which is signed J. H., and is a replica of that in the Royal Collection at Windsor. Taken in conjunction with the very interesting *Countess of Essex* (II. A.), afterwards Somerset, and the portrait of a man (V. 14), which the label informs us should be regarded as "probably Sir Thomas Overbury and not Sir Walter Raleigh," as hitherto known, we have the personages of the poison-tragedy of which Overbury was the victim, and an instance of how much historical illustration may be gleaned from this collection.

In respect of technical excellence, and above all in rendering of character, Samuel Cooper, the nephew and pupil of John Hoskins, stands head and shoulders above all competitors in

his own line—both here and elsewhere. The merits of this great artist were fully recognized in his own day, and shine with equal lustre in ours, so that the term "incomparable" applied to him is still recognized as fitting. He was, as we know, a friend of Samuel Pepys, who, to be in the mode, had his wife painted by Cooper, and paid, not without some parsimonious twinges, the pretty penny the picture and frame of Mrs. Pepys came to.

The Buccleuch Collection is exceptionally rich in Samuel Coopers, comprising as it does nearly fifty works, but only one example is attributed to his elder and less gifted brother Alexander, whose employment at the Court of Sweden withdrew him from English patronage. The condition of these invaluable portraits is not equal to that of pieces in the Royal Collection and in that of the Duke of Portland. The fact that the Montagu House Collection was formed in comparatively recent times may help to explain this, that collection having been gleaned from various sources, in which the pieces were probably exposed to vicissitudes, and not protected by being in private keeping so long as the Windsor and Welbeck specimens have been. There is, however, a trio of portraits, all in good condition, and the most important, Oliver Cromwell, is not only the finest Cooper here, but one of the best portraits of the Protector extant. True, the drapery and background are left unfinished, but in all essentials the portrait is complete. This is said, in a somewhat hackneyed story, to be the portrait of which Cromwell caught Cooper making a copy one morning at Hampton Court, and snatched away from the artist with the words: "Ho, ho, none of this, Master Cooper." The other portraits in this case are only less interesting being Mrs. Cromwell and Elizabeth Claypole, Oliver's favourite daughter. The Cromwell family would seem to have had a penchant for being painted by Cooper, as, in addition to numerous portraits of the Protector himself and his wife, several of his sons and daughters are here represented. In the case of Elizabeth the number and the differences existing between them are quite puzzling.

But the genius of Samuel Cooper was recognized and kept employed, not only in Republican circles, but also by Charles II., his brother James, and his uncle, Prince Rupert. Portraits of all three are here to be seen. That of Charles (IV. A. 9) is, however, a doubtful example of Cooper's work, whilst the James when Duke of York, in armour (III. A. 12), is a fine instance of the artist's power; it resembles the beautiful miniature at Windsor of this unfortunate monarch, but is less stern in expression. The impetuosity of the Count Palatine, which cost the Stuart cause so dear, is hardly suggested by the portrait of Rupert (III. A. 11), but the likeness is equally well painted. There is abundant evidence that Cooper was as much *persona grata* at the Court of the second Charles as he was in the Protector's family, yet it seems impossible to accept IV. A. 3, a portrait of a blonde lady, as Catharine of Braganza; true, she has a palm in her hand, and portions of a wheel in the background show her to have been a Catharine; but she differs *toto caelo* from the little dark lady with astonishing earrings, dressed in the Portuguese fashion, which Mr. McKay catalogued as also King Charles's neglected wife (V. A. 17). The high-water mark of characterization is reached in the portrait of Samuel Butler (IV. A. 25). On the other hand, the John Milton (III. A. 23) is somewhat disappointing, and the head does not fit well on the shoulders. The lips and

\* These masterpieces of the Olivers are engraved in my 'Miniature Painters, British and Foreign.'

† Vide my 'Samuel Cooper and English Miniature Painters of the Seventeenth Century.'



forehead show traces of injury, but the lace collar is beautifully painted. This miniature, which is signed S. C., was formerly in the collection of M. Villiers of Tours, and was offered by Messrs. Foster at his sale as a "portrait of a gentleman."

A close imitator of Cooper was Thomas Flatman, poet, barrister, and miniature painter, some of whose work is here shown, e.g., Sir Harry Vane (IV. B. 17). Flatman's colour has a tendency to "brickiness," and his portraiture never reached the standard of his master. He was one of a coterie who met at Mary Beale's, who, by the way, is, I think, not represented in this collection. There is a portrait of Flatman himself to be seen in the Dyce Collection (Room 84); and on the same screen is a chalk drawing of Samuel Cooper, which came from Strawberry Hill. It once belonged to Queen Caroline, wife of George II., who gave it to the Librarian of George III., at whose sale it was bought by Walpole. This is catalogued by the Victoria and Albert Museum as Cooper's work, but it gives no hint of the character of the painter as he presented himself to Samuel Pepys. The diarist was no bad judge of mankind, and he found Cooper, he says, "good company." The mention of the Dyce bequest, which is displayed in the room adjoining that containing the Buccleuch Collection, reminds us how many miniatures from various sources there are at Kensington at the present time, including some fine pieces lent by Mr. H. Pfungst and Mr. F. Wellesley's unique collection of "plumbagos."

It may not be generally known that Nicholas Dixon succeeded Samuel Cooper as miniature painter to Charles II.; by the way, Redgrave calls this artist John, confusing him perhaps with John Dixon, the engraver. In the Royal Academy Catalogue of the Winter Exhibition of 1879 he is styled Nathaniel. The Buccleuch Collection is distinctly rich in his work, and contains from twenty-five to thirty examples. His manner closely resembles that of Lawrence Crosse.

When we come to the work of the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, to the periwig period, one's enthusiasm seems to chill a little, infected, it may be, by the second George, who "hated boetry and bainting." Nevertheless, we shall find some works of interest here if only in respect of their originals, e.g., Prince Eugène (V. B. 35), the "Great Duke of Marlborough" (V. B. 43) and Sarah, his imperious wife (V. B. 25), and Peter the Great (V. B. 29). C. Boit (born at Stockholm, but of French extraction), Richter the Swede, and above all Christian F. Zincke, son of a goldsmith at Dresden, flourished in England, practised enamel painting with success, and are represented here. William Prewett was a pupil of Zincke, and a portrait of Washington is here by him, very bad in colour (V. B. 40). Why this particular and extremely difficult art of portraiture should have been so much in vogue at this time may be accounted for by the influence and great reputation of Petitot, whose work is very inadequately represented here, most of the examples assigned to him being unworthy of his brush.

There are four or five cases containing oils, and examples of French and Spanish work, which suffer by comparison with the high standard attained by the English miniaturists shown in this collection; but the Louis XIV. by C. Le Febvre, on the screen; the Madame de Montespan by L. de Châtillon (VII. A. 38); and the unhappy Louis XVI. by Augustin (VII. B. 9), should not be overlooked.

It is not possible within the limits of a single article in *The Athenæum* to deal with

the merits of six or seven hundred pieces of the quality of this collection, and these notes should only be regarded as an attempt to offer *un coup d'œil* of these famous miniatures. Those of my readers who have the opportunity will doubtless see them for themselves. In conclusion it may be observed that, to judge from the keen interest shown by troops of visitors to the exhibition, the public would seem to be at length alive to the immense amount of history to be found in old miniatures; and even those with whom history is not a strong point find delight in an art which, as large-hearted Samuel Johnson has well said, is "so valuable in diffusing friendship, in reviving tenderness, in awakening the affections of the absent, and continuing the presence of the dead."

J. J. FOSTER.

#### HENRI HARPIGNIES.

HENRI HARPIGNIES, whose death at the age of 97 occurred on August 29, was much more than "a link with the Barbizon School of 1830 or the last of the famous band who, inspired by the example of Constable, broke with the classic tradition." Thus he might appear on merely literary evidence, but the most rudimentary acquaintance with his pictures shows him more akin to Wilson among English painters than to Constable, while Claude Lorraine is more obviously his ancestor than either—witness his delightful drawings. The importance of these landscape painters of 1830 will, we think, increasingly, as we get things in truer perspective, be found to consist, not in that they broke with classic tradition, but in that they kept it alive and vigorous; and if so, in like proportion Harpignies, who, though slightly later in date, is one of the most classic of them all, will gain in appreciation relatively to, say, Corot, who, however timidly, did nibble a little at the bait of naturalism that Constable held out.

Even Corot was never really caught. Harpignies remained to the end magnificently disdainful and aloof, his work having always the cachet of the school of landscape of which for much longer than a century Rome was the headquarters. One can almost fancy him of the race of that truly academic French painter who declared a training in classic literature the essential preliminary to the study of art, so obviously is his painting the work of an aristocratic and studiously cultivated mind. We recall the mot of an, alas! anonymous artist who ventured to criticize a statue of an earlier member of that Roman school, Claude Lorraine, the feet of which were, as not infrequently in the works of the celebrated sculptor engaged upon it, abnormally large. The master explained that this was very important—a symbol, in fact, of the rustic, uncultivated nature of the artist—"parce que Claude était un ignorant." "Tiens," said his confrère, "Claude était donc un ignorant? Moi je ne l'aurais pas su."

By signs as unmistakable Harpignies betrayed himself a sage, possessed by whatever means of the classic tradition, that devotion to ordered beauty of design which in European art came first to perfection in Greece, which Rome seized on as an ideal, and endeavoured to utilize as inspiration in practical affairs. He was one of the priests of a cult which we may not lightly abandon in any form—either in our Universities or in our art. Even a writer in the daily press the other day, among much "fife and drum history" of contemporary events, lapsed into some consciousness of this when, apropos of Roumania's entry into the war,

he hinted at the nearness with which the Entente is approximating to the Roman Empire, now that Trajan's colony is joined in the struggle of "what was best in the ancient world against what is worst in the modern." The struggle went on before the outbreak of the war, and Harpignies was a stout soldier on the right side.

#### COIN SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S last sale of coins for the season, on Aug. 3 and 4, included a small but very choice collection of Anglo-Saxon pennies, the property of the late Dr. A. S. Napier, Merton Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford. The chief prices were: Sovereigns of Mercia—Cynethryð, widow of Offa, A.D. 796, 34l.; Beornwulf, 823-5, 30l.; Wiglaf, 825-30, said to be a unique coin, 85l. Jaenberht, Archbishop of Canterbury, 766-90, 297l. Æthelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, 793-805, 267l. Æthelstan II., King of East Anglia, 878-90, 187l. 10s. Eric Bloodaxe, Danish King of Northumbria, 947-54, 137l. 10s.

#### MUSIC

##### THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS are at present almost alone as manifestations of music in London; and—excellent as they are both for programmes and for executants—we cannot help feeling a little disappointed at the continuance, save for certain exceptions, of a type of "menu" to which we are only too well accustomed.

There is variety and there are novelties. Mr. Grainger's 'Handel in the Strand,' Sir A. Mackenzie's ancient Scottish tunes for strings, M. Enesco's 'Rumanian Rhapsody,' and M. Prokofiev's 'Bassoon Scherzo' merit their places; and it is gratifying to note the presence of a reasonable proportion of interesting Russian music in the programmes for the season.

But we have a feeling that this is a moment for radical innovation—for wholesale study of new work. Of course there may be difficulties; there must be, indeed. The war, apart from its other effects, has trebled the task of organizers and conductors in imposing upon them uncertainty not merely as to their audience, but also as to their personnel. One promising player after another is, or may be, called to the colours, and new works need special practice and special rehearsal.

Still, our ideal would have been to have, just for once, a systematic attempt to pass in review the new music of France, Russia, and other countries, including our own.

We talk and read about such new work, but how many of us actually hear it in anything like completeness? And how can we decide adequately upon the great mass of recent and present-day composition, if we are given only a specimen here and there, interspersed in the throng of old favourites? The latter have, of course, their place—and a high place—in our

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esteem, and, indeed, in the history of music as a whole; nor would we relegate the classics, of whatever origin they be to the past; they are, to the musician, an essential and integral part of his mentality.

Our claim is that the new music may have similar qualifications, and that these cannot be judged unless that new music be presented more or less as a whole, and as representing its own wide contribution to the artistic thought of a nation or period. It is exactly such representation that we have with the old music. Handel, Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, show us one long, connected phase of musical history. They are linked the one to the other; the chain continues through Schumann and Schubert to Mendelssohn, perhaps its last and weakest link. Then arises the other phase, a revival of strength—Wagner, Brahms, Dvorák—a varied, yet allied phase, translating to us a distinct generation. All these, with perhaps a few more, are the reference books for a long and slowly changing period of consistent and connected history. But, after and outside them, what have we except a sporadic issue of pamphlets, as it were? Some of these are in themselves profoundly interesting, illuminating, revealing to a certain degree; but no one can maintain the maxim *ex pede Herculem* in application to music.

Imagine the process reversed, and the listener confronted with half-a-dozen full programmes of modern French and Russian music, in which should appear, say, a dozen items from classics: how could he judge or even imagine the great bulk of music that those classic items would represent?

In a word, we should welcome, if only as a passing experiment, a complete and systematic scheme of the new music, so arranged as to show us the nations represented one by one, and to permit of our judging their analogies and contrasts one to the other; and it seems to us that this is a peculiarly propitious moment for such an experiment, which would in itself be one more contribution to that great alliance, now in course of formation, of international defence, life, and thought.

We have received, at the moment of going to press, a notice of the various items for the fourth week of the concerts. It ends with a promise that if the patronage extended continues to be as satisfactory as it has been up to the present, the Directors will consider the possible extension of the concerts beyond the four weeks' season originally announced.

We are exceedingly glad to hear that so much success has been already achieved, and we sincerely hope that the extension will become a fact, and include—as we have suggested—two or three all-French or all-Russian programmes, with special if not exclusive attention to new composers.

## DRAMA

### 'THE OLD COUNTRY.'

It is difficult to know where to start our thanks for 'The Old Country,' produced at Wyndham's on the 2nd inst., but we cannot go far wrong if we start with the author himself. Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop has written a play which we hope will soon be obtainable in printed form, so that we may possess in permanent form the actual wording of many pithy sayings.

To put the subject matter as briefly as possible, the play is concerned with a man who comes back to his native village—under the assumed name of a local hero long since interred unmourned in a far off land—with the purpose of punishing those who had been instrumental in exiling his mother from the village at the time of his illegitimate birth. Provided with the needful dollars, he proceeds to buy the whole squirearchy, and then summons his unsuspecting mother to take over the rule of the house in which she had been a maid-servant. Naturally the woman with the blood of servitude in her veins knows she cannot carry out the designs of her masterful son, and faced with her betrayer, the squire, and the lawyer and doctor who had been his advisers, she affirms that their action on the day of her disgrace was right in the circumstances. Many would probably agree with her that until the ordinary view on such matters has been changed by better education and a broader outlook it is no use upsetting the whole village apple-cart over a single case. Upon his newly found father offering his mother marriage, the point of view of the young iconoclast begins to shift, and he offers his hand in friendship. In fact, before we are through the play he is overpraising all that he has cursed, which proves that whatever he had gained in the way of knowledge he still lacked balance.

We may agree that a man rendered insensate by a long-cherished revenge would not think twice about emptying the baby with the bath; or perhaps the better simile in this case would be the razing of a cathedral because ivy has been allowed to grow up round its buttresses.

It is somewhat harder to believe that an otherwise sane man would give, first the best years of his life, and then his hard-earned dollars, to ruining those who had had a hand in turning his mother out.

We need not deal with the love interest, because it had no essential bearing upon the main theme. This is very different from saying that it was out of place—which certainly was not the case.

We have left far too little space in which to show our appreciation of the actors—one and all were good.

To-day we need to be taken out of our too serious selves, and certainly Mr.

du Maurier amply rewarded our faith in him. He had a difficult part to sustain, as the man who, in spite of having schooled himself to let nothing stand in the way of revenge, cannot resist the promptings of a gentleman. Rosalie Toller rendered the love interest with a quiet winsomeness which might be emulated, but which certainly could not easily be excelled. The acting of Nina Boucicault as the mother was beautiful—there is no other word. For the rest, our general commendation must take the place of individual thanks. If our notice does not send all our readers to Wyndham's Theatre, we have failed in our purpose.

### 'THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY.'

THAT 'The Professor's Love Story' also affords welcome relief may be gathered from what *The Athenæum* said in June, 1894, when it was first produced: "Its story is simple, interesting, and diverting, and its comic underplot is delightful"; and the notice finished by describing it as "one of the prettiest and healthiest pieces the stage has recently seen." It was revived at the Savoy on Thursday, the 7th inst., and the judgment passed twenty-two years ago needs no alteration now. Naturally the exponents are new. Mr. H. B. Irving makes the Professor a lovable creature; and Fay Compton is demure and restrained as the secretary who is the cause of the transformation of the Professor. Mr. Holman Clark is the keen-witted, genial Dr. Cosens to the life; but Sir James Barrie is rather unkind to the reputation of his native land for education when he represents the doctor at Tullochmains (Mr. Perceval Clark) as completely baffled by a familiar French phrase of three words. Kate Moffat is a bright representative of Effie; and Pete and Henders, her rustic wooers, are well contrasted by Mr. Nelson Ramsay and Mr. George Tawde. Henrietta Watson gives a faithful picture of the Professor's stern, unbending sister; and the other characters are well filled. Those who feel they need a little relief from the strain of these anxious days may pay a visit to the Savoy with advantage.

### 'CHU CHIN CHOW.'

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is reported to have said of *The Athenæum*, "Golly, what a paper!" Before the first act of 'Chu Chin Chow' at His Majesty's was over the present writer found himself saying, "Golly, what a nation!" He visualized that nation engaged in fighting heroically, and financing less heroically, the greatest struggle of all the ages; and he saw here a theatre packed—people paying five-shillings to stand—to see what? a jumble which had neither the merits of a fairy tale, a play, a pageant, a musical comedy, or a music-hall show—nor even the demerits which attract so large a proportion of audiences in search of excitement. The scenery and music were really



the only items which did something occasionally to satisfy the claims of the artistically-minded.

Mr. Asche apparently bears the full responsibility for the words, as he does, no doubt, for much else. Even his broad shoulders might well have been incommoded. Never have we felt more keenly and exasperatingly the banalities of mere staging and cheap wit. The so-called dancing is set down to a certain Espinosa. The sinuosity of the slaves in the last scene of the first act would distress a boa-constrictor, and for the rest we would rather watch the wobblings of a dozen or so ill-set blanc-manges than again spend our time regarding such pseudo-terpsichorean antics. The costumes designed by Mr. Percy Anderson struck us for the most part as a conglomeration of garish gaudiness, but at least we are glad to be able to give him some credit for not spoiling, but rather adding to, the effects of Messrs. Joseph and Phil Harker's scenery, in the first scene of Act III. Mr. Frederic Norton's music possesses some degree of tunefulness, but it was deplorable that the effect of such beautiful voices as those of Mr. Courtice Pounds and Aileen d'Orme should be spoiled by silly words.

With regard to Mr. Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton we can only hope that they may shortly return to parts which permit of their displaying their great qualities of impersonation. If this sort of futile and extravagant display to which they have thought fit—or been persuaded—to lower their undoubted talents is a necessary accompaniment to our national heroism and self-sacrifice we can only regret the fact.

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# ON BUYING AN INCOME

By J. F. JUNKIN.

The majority of people do not know how to make the most of the capital at their disposal. It does not matter how the capital has been acquired—it may be the result of years of thrift or it may have come in the form of a legacy—its use is to provide an income. When a man or a woman employs that capital in such a way that it provides an income only half the amount it might earn, clearly the money is not being used to advantage. Yet I know many people continue to employ their capital at half its earning capacity, who would be horrified to get only half the value from any other purchase they made.

War conditions have made it increasingly essential to obtain the utmost value from every penny possessed. Not only must purchases at the shops be made with due regard to economy, but the earning power of the capital which produces the income must be closely examined. If it be earning anything less than its maximum there is good cause for readjustment of investment.

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THE War has been used to illustrate both the futility and the value of our educational system. It is clear that the spread of education has had much to do with the splendid *moral* of the British Armies. On the other hand, the lack of vision and of appreciation of the issues involved, which many of our pessimists over-emphasize, is urged in criticism of our educational system. The truth appears to be that this country has proved itself all the better for a generation of public education, though it has become evident that even a generation of elementary education is not sufficient to root out of the hearts and minds of people the defects arising from imperfect human beings living in an imperfectly adjusted environment.

If our educational system has during the war been a national asset, then obviously it should have been maintained in full efficiency during the war. If, on the other hand, events have shown that our educational system has not fulfilled its high object, one would have thought that every effort would have been made to develop it without delay on sounder lines. What actually happened, however, showed how little faith the people of this country have in education. It stands as one of the greatest blots on our national history during the war that, within a very few days of the first shot being fired, voices were raised in favour of withdrawing children from the public elementary schools at an earlier age in order to work upon the land. The great fabric of British industry rests, more than is generally recognized, upon the shoulders of young and immature workers; but none who thought for one moment about the matter would condone the action of short-sighted farmers and Education Authorities in placing upon rural children part of the heavy burden of the war. No words can be too strong to condemn the indecent haste with which those in search of cheap labour turned first to the children in the schools. Considering the feebleness of the outcry against the employment of school children in agriculture, one can hardly be surprised that the educational service of the country should have been allowed to become so severely depleted. The wise thing would surely have

been for the State to reserve until last those who are engaged on educational work. Education in towns has suffered from shortage of teachers and also, in many cases, unfortunately, from misguided economy, which has succeeded in lightening the burden of the individual citizen without necessarily facilitating the prosecution of the war; but rural education has suffered even more.

On the other hand, a considerable amount of energy has been expended in the teaching of simple processes to those desirous of working in munition industries. This, whilst it cannot be dignified by the name of "education," has increased the available amount of efficient labour force in the country. By far the most valuable work done through educational institutions, however, has been the research which has been prosecuted in various Universities, and which is certain to have far-reaching and permanent effects upon industrial organization and efficiency. British Universities have powerfully assisted in working out new applications of scientific research to the practical problems of various industries, such as engineering and dye manufacture, and one may hope that as a consequence of the war some of the conservatism and prejudice of British manufacturers with regard to scientific methods will have been broken down.

Whilst on the whole our educational system, except in the higher branches of technology, has stood on the defensive during the war, the story of our voluntary educational organizations is, in the main, one which is stimulating and encouraging. It required little foresight to perceive that, once the flood of war had broken loose upon a people accustomed to a life of peace, there would be a strong desire amongst large numbers of people to understand the causes of the outbreak and the issues which were involved. Even within a month or two of the beginning of the war, bodies like the Workers' Educational Association and the Adult School Movement had grasped the opportunity to widen the outlook of the working population, and few chapters in our educational history will be found more instructive and more inspiring than that dealing with the large volume of voluntary educational work carried on by these bodies. Their active members went forth into organizations of all kinds, both in towns and villages, with the zeal of missionaries eager to spread knowledge upon those problems which were exercising the minds of all intelligent people. The Council for the Study of International Relations, specially organized to encourage and assist the study of those great international problems which, we now see, affect the everyday lives of our people, came to give its support to the organizations already engaged upon the spread of education. Since the autumn of

1914 thousands of public lectures have been given on international questions and on problems arising out of the war, but much more important are the hundreds of classes and study circles, composed of eager and interested people, who have met together regularly for more consecutive study than is possible through public lectures. The quantity of literature for serious students which has been purchased by working people would fill with amazement those who are accustomed to think of learning as the privilege of the few. More recently the thoughts of intelligent people have been turned towards questions of reconstruction. And already the work of thinking out the various problems of national, imperial, and international reconstruction has begun. Though the results of this educational work will not be immediately apparent, and although large numbers of unthinking people have allowed themselves to be dragged at the heels of a flamboyant, militarist, and frivolous press, there can be no doubt that the work carried out by educational bodies of a voluntary nature will have done much towards the elevation of public opinion.

The problems which will face us in the future, both immediately and for many a long year, are so grave and important that the greatest need of the nation at this time is education. At the end of the war, when politically the world is being recast, when some policy must be adopted with regard to the future of the Empire, when the nation is called upon to reorganize itself for the days of peace, there will be greater need than ever of a public opinion, at once alert and thoughtful, which shall direct the general trend of development. The work of reconstruction, however, will be carried on—not for a year, but for a generation—and the many complicated questions to which the war will give rise must, therefore, be faced, not by the present generation of citizens, but by a younger generation who had little or no lot or part in the war. So far as the immediate question is concerned, there is a pressing necessity for widespread and co-ordinated effort in order that the first steps in reconstruction shall be directed aright. So far as the ultimate questions are concerned, it is but bare justice that those upon whose shoulders we have thrust a heavier burden should be equipped, so far as possible, with that knowledge and insight, resourcefulness and sympathy, which education alone can give. The community as a whole, however, has not as yet realized the all-important fact that what happens to-morrow depends upon the direction of men's thoughts, feelings, and actions to-day. The life of to-day was shaped yesterday; the life of to-morrow is being shaped to-day. The hour has struck, if not for immediate decision upon the problems which will



shortly confront us, at least for thought and inquiry. To suppose that the people of this country, when the war closes, can immediately prepare themselves for a task which is already upon them is to suppose the impossible. To imagine that an educational system can be evolved along sane lines in a moment when peace returns is to imagine a vain thing.

There are considerable numbers of people who might, with advantage to themselves and to the community, help in extending amongst the whole mass of people a knowledge of the problems of the immediate future. There are many others who might, if they chose, give valuable assistance in the development of a public opinion in favour of educational reform. But there are those who, in their sloth, prefer to leave the full responsibility for the determination of future national policy to the few whom we elect to govern us. There are those who, in their blindness, see nothing within the range of their vision but the war and the prosecution of the war. But either way disaster lies. It is useless to minimize the difficulties of adult education during the present time. It is folly, however, to deny the greatness of the opportunity which there is for developing the awakening interest of people in the vital problems of the future. What is needed, and what the voluntary educational organizations I have already referred to strive to give, is not a narrow programme, but a wider outlook, an insistence on fundamentals, and a desire for further light and wise action. If those who care greatly for education would but mobilize themselves for the extension of knowledge and the study of reconstruction problems, the force of enlightened opinion which would be developed would do much to ensure that narrowness and prejudice should not dominate our future policy.

The general question of our educational system in the future is one which should clearly be placed in the forefront of our domestic policy. Already there are signs of awakening interest. The Government's first step was to appoint a Departmental Committee to consider the question of the abnormal employment of juveniles during the war, and to suggest steps for dealing with the problem when peace returns. More recently two new Committees have been set up, to inquire into the position of science and modern languages respectively in the system of education in Great Britain. These developments are all to the good; but in themselves they do not go to the root of the question. Before we can build wisely for the future, we have to fight out the issue between two opposing points of view.

On the one hand, there is the conception of education as a means to industrial and commercial greatness and material national aggrandizement. Its worst expression is to be found in the utterances of Chambers of Commerce and the rapidly growing demand for technical education as the main prop of the educational system. The same view is adopted in a more subtle form by Lord Haldane. "People are apt to talk as though when the war has ended we should just have to pull ourselves together, and resume our old position in the world. We may resume that position, but to keep it will require an effort. For it will be a new world in which we shall find ourselves, a world which will require us to adopt fresh and better methods. So soon as the ruins have been cleared away, there will probably be a great competition in the work of building again on the ground that has been cleared. To the nations that can build most wisely, as well as most energetically and rapidly, will be awarded the prizes. The old edifices which gave us a dominating position in commerce and industry, and in the other directions in which lie the lives of nations, will hardly suffice. They are largely the work of generations of the past, and even now are barely adequate. It is not that this generation of our countrymen has failed in accomplishment. It has accomplished much. But other nations than ours have been making progress, and with great rapidity and novelty in method. We are threatened with a challenge, but dare not, even in the middle of this great struggle, close our ears and refuse to listen to warning voices."\* This view of education is based on the philosophy of individualism and materialism. Its supporters are for the most part those whose better judgment has been warped by the events of the war, and that class of people who measure welfare by wealth.

There is, on the other hand, the alternative view that the prime need of the future is an educational system which insists first and foremost on the human and social needs of the individual. It is of greater importance to dwell more especially upon the future of the individual as a citizen of a great Commonwealth, and as one who is expected to help in the fulfilment of British ideals, than as one whose first value is as a workman or trader. If the people of this country are to meet the difficulties which will be the sure legacy of the war, if they are to develop their institutions, if they are to realize more fully their social purpose and ideals, if they are to take their full responsibility in building from

\* Lord Haldane's Foundation Oration, 1916, before the Union Society, University of London, University College. Cf. also his book 'Education and the Empire,' and his recent speech in the House of Lords.

the many peoples of the British Commonwealth a political and spiritual community directed towards the realization of human freedom, if the British Commonwealth is to play its part worthily in the world of States, we shall need in this country an educational system free in its growth, unhampered in its organization, and broad in its outlook. To develop technical instruction, therefore, important as it may be, at the expense of other and more fundamentally important sides of human life, would be a grave calamity.

It would require more space than is available even to outline the policy for the future which has been gradually shaping itself during the war in the minds of those who are interested in education. It is clear that we must make our educational system more truly national, and that there must be equality of opportunity within it for every one, regardless of wealth, creed, and social status. It is equally obvious that the personnel of the teaching profession must be strengthened and increased. There must be ample opportunities for experiment; for the varied needs of a modern community call for varied types of educational institutions. To come to more concrete details, there is a growing opinion in favour of abolishing the system of half-time labour, and raising the school-leaving age as far as the supply of teachers will allow. In addition, the times are ripe for the introduction of universal secondary education, through a system of compulsory part-time day continuation schools. In schools of all kinds there must be a greater development of corporate life. Technical education, based on secondary education, must be extended and developed, with the object, not of capturing German trade, but of introducing a new spirit into industry and commerce. Technical education, we are now beginning to understand, should concern itself with raising the status of trade and manufacture, with "professionalizing" them, so that they may take their place as "public services." The Universities must receive more financial support from the community, so that they can adequately carry on their twofold task of extending the bounds of knowledge, and bringing it within the reach of the public. In the future, Universities will be closely in touch with all sides of our national life; and their work will be as much extra-mural as intra-mural. Educational reconstruction will be a conscious effort to enrich and broaden our various types of institutions and organizations, so that they may more adequately satisfy our social needs, and inspire our whole national life with a fuller and truer social ideal.

Our first duty is to take stock of our educational defects and shortcomings whilst there is yet time, and endeavour to modify and develop all our educational agencies, both official



and unofficial, so that they shall ensure as far as possible the balanced and harmonious development of the people. The complex civic, social, economic, and individual needs of the new era which is opening demand an educational system freed from both a narrow vision and a petty commercial spirit. The war has surely taught us that, whatever store be set upon material resources and efficient organization, the will to act aright, the power to set private interests aside, and the capacity to conceive and follow a clear purpose, untarnished by the baser passions, are infinitely greater. Resources and organization have value only in so far as they are utilized and directed by the human spirit. In other words, the war has shown us that both in peace and war it is upon human character and personality that the fabric of society is built. And if we will but direct the lines of educational growth in the light of our experience during the war, so that its main aim centres in the *quality* of the individual, all other worthy things will be added unto us.

A. G.

## The War and National Temperance.

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THE war has produced many surprises. Impressions gained from books, and even from prolonged visits to and residence in the combatant countries, have amidst the furnace of war proved to be mistaken. Perhaps no people have so falsified expectation as the French. Everybody expected from them the dash, the excitability, the volatile temperament liable to gusts of passion, of exaltation in success and depression in failure, that have hitherto characterized them in common with the other Latin races. Instead, we have witnessed a sober seriousness, a lack of excitement, a grim, undemonstrative self-control in face of the most moving events and discouraging circumstances. This might have been looked for amongst the Teutonic peoples, but as exhibited by the French with the memories of their revolutions, and even of their history since 1870, it seems to indicate a radical change in their national character.

What have been the effects of the war on us? And does the history of the past two years afford any indication of the kind of people we shall emerge from this agony when it is overpast?

The war came suddenly. For only four or five days before its outbreak were the British public aware of its imminence. To the man in the street war was unthinkable. Even through those anxious days most men not actually "in the know" doubted its possibility, and still more the possibility of our being involved. Then came the German attack on Belgium followed by the announcement that we had declared war. Still the public could not grasp the accomplished fact, and some were inclined to blame the Foreign Minister for needlessly imperilling the nation. Not until the White paper made known the efforts Sir Edward Grey had put forth to maintain peace did the British public begin to realize the truth.

Whatever other motives may have worked in the minds of statesmen, diplomatists, the military classes, and the professional jingoes, the motive of the nation at large was neither gain nor glory, but a stern and withal temperate resolve to perform a national duty by punishing the violation of international right, and making its repetition, even by the mightiest military power the world has known, too dangerous to be attempted. That resolve has only stiffened as the horror has deepened, and as to the pillage and massacre of the civil population in Belgium and Poland, in Serbia and

Armenia, have been added the submarine and aerial warfare with its outrages on peaceful commerce and undefended towns.

Thus the first effect of war was to sober the nation. Excitement there was ; but it was kept under control. Of flag-wagging there was comparatively little, and violence and disorder, in spite of the incitements of sections of the press, only broke out in a few places and on a few occasions when, after some enemy outrage, the hooligan element found congenial employment in smashing and looting shops bearing foreign names. For the most part the ordinary citizens conducted themselves with dignity befitting the seriousness of the task they had undertaken.

The appeal for volunteers was responded to in such numbers as to embarrass the authorities, though the demeanour of the men under trying circumstances was admirable. As the need for soldiers grew, and the arrangements for enrolling them were improved, the numbers increased, and the withdrawal of men has gone on continuously, until under the Derby Scheme and Military Service Acts, a larger proportion of our men has been withdrawn from civil life than in those countries in which conscription had been long established.

This withdrawal of men from industry, and the huge demand for labour in munition making, have caused such an exodus of women from domestic into industrial life as must influence profoundly and permanently the character of British life and of the British people. On the nature of that influence, more than on anything else, will depend whether the war will elevate and ennoble or demoralize and degrade the population of these islands.

Problems of politics, industrial and social organization, wealth production, education, &c., important though they are, and increasingly important though they will be during the reconstruction of society after the war, derive their importance chiefly from their effect on the character of the people.

Certain changes already seem inevitable, or have already appeared. One of the most remarkable is the great diminution in the number of able-bodied paupers and vagrants, alike in city and country.

The following are the numbers of casual paupers—mostly vagrants—relieved in England and Wales on the last Friday in each of the four quarters of the twelve months immediately before the war broke out, and the corresponding days in the year ending June, 1916 :—

	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.
1913-14 ...	7,279	6,131	8,609	6,320
1915-16 ...	3,804	3,446	4,056	3,705



Vagrants have been a problem hitherto insoluble by police and poor-law authority. The instability of character and physical incapacity which were thought to unfit them for regular work have not prevented their absorption in industry, and the effect of steady employment and certain and regular wages should be to change their habits and fit them for industrial life. One object of the reconstruction must be to continue the opportunity which the war has brought to these members of the underworld, and prevent their being again submerged by the pressure of the more efficient who will presently return to civil life. The problem has proved to be one not solely of character or capacity, but of opportunity. From that point of view it can henceforth be approached more hopefully by the statesman and social reformer.

But there is another side far less hopeful and more far-reaching. The war has called into the field a vast proportion of the finest physical and mental elements of the population. The present army is not, like the one commanded by Wellington, largely the product of press-gang and gaol delivery, but of patriotism and citizenship. It consists mainly of volunteers, and has absorbed about four millions of our finest men at their most fertile period. The result must be a lowering of the standard of parentage, and an increase in the proportion of children born of parents less fit and possibly less temperate. Unless the effects of heredity can be counteracted by better education and organization, and by the creation of a better environment, a lowering of the national standard, both physical and moral, is inevitable.

Let us turn now to the general influence of the war on national temperance. Times of great public excitement and change are invariably reflected in certain directions. The mind is disturbed, habits and customs are broken into, emotional impulses are given freer play. These are all shown in conduct. Lawlessness, crime, disorder, drunkenness, and sexual indulgence indicate how far the conventional restraints of normal times have been loosened. So far as Great Britain is concerned, and Ireland also, except for the rebellion, which was political in its aims, the first three have been less than normal. Whether or not thieves and burglars have joined the forces or taken to honest industry, their activities have certainly been less, judging from the civil returns, than before war broke out.

A disturbing factor, however, is the increase in juvenile crime, due to the lack of parental control through the absence of fathers, and probably also to the depletion of

school staffs, by turning teachers into soldiers. The latter is deplorable, but is dealt with in another article of this series.

Apart from general crime, the most potent cause of offences against law, morals, and well-being is drink. Under the conditions of war-time people are peculiarly liable to its influence. The rapid enrolment of volunteers, the sudden popularity of the uniform, the leave-takings, the impulsive and unwise generosity of all sorts and conditions towards the potential heroes who had donned khaki, caused treating on a scale productive of much which was deplorable. Some of our gallant defenders proceeded to their training camps in a condition of maudlin hilarity that moved the pity and dread of those they had volunteered to defend. The friends left behind were often in the same condition. Later, the wives beguiled their loneliness by forgoing in public-houses and spending on drink the regular allowance. Before, they had handled only small and often uncertain sums doled out to them by their husbands. Undoubtedly, for a time, certain classes of women drank more heavily, but the accusation was made far too general. Later it was found that the class was very limited. Those who had drunk before now drank more ; but a large body of hardworking honest housewives either spent the money on better food and clothing for their children and themselves, or saved it against the rainy day.

It is also a fact that the absence of the husband led to many irregular unions, but this does not necessarily mean an increase of sensuality.

Another result to be feared from the tearing up of home ties and the bringing together of hundreds of thousands of young men in strange surroundings away from home influence was widespread immorality. Unthinking girls, under the glamour of the uniform, in the unwonted emotional conditions of the times, might well have become easy victims of sexual lust. The foundations of conventional morality in some quarters seemed shaken, and it was even urged by some that unmarried girls should be proud to bear children to the young patriots who were to save their country. For a time the "war baby" scare received wide credence, and was "good copy."

Undoubtedly some sexual immorality has resulted from the abnormal conditions of war-time. But on the whole British men and women have passed through the ordeal far better than was expected, and have adjusted themselves to these conditions without much increased loss of self-control. The test of this is that the illegitimate births registered in England and Wales, which in 1913 were 37,909, were in 1914,

with five months of war 37,329 ; in 1915, 36,245 ; and up to June 30th, 1916, 19,353.

The record in regard to drink is in many ways far from satisfactory. The danger of unrestricted facilities was seen and dealt with by our allies earlier and more drastically than by us. France prohibited the manufacture and sale of absinthe, her most popular and dangerous beverage, and imposed severe restrictions on other alcoholic drinks. Russia's action was far more dramatic and effective. By imperial legislation she prohibited vodka, and by local option stopped the sale and consumption of all other alcoholic beverages. To the astonishment of the world, the Russian people not only accepted this without resentment, but themselves urged that the Government should move in the matter, and the erstwhile drunken moujik now lives in prohibition territory extending from the Baltic to the Pacific and from the White Sea to the Black Sea. M. Barck, the Finance Minister, stated on April 13 this year that the deposits in credit institutions, which at the outbreak of war were £691,000,000, had increased by March 31 this year to £1,091,000,000, which he attributes to prohibition. General Polivianov, then Russian Minister of War, in November, 1915, stated in an American paper, *The New Republic*, in describing the results of prohibition in Russia, that "the women are happy and pray God that the sale of liquor may never again be allowed. In their joy they are almost ready to bless the war." So striking have been the benefits that a law making it permanent is to be presented to the Duma, and is practically certain of passing.

The efforts of our own Government to deal with the problem have been weak and ineffective compared with those adopted in Russia.

The huge demand for munitions which has transformed British industry, with the withdrawal of millions as soldiers, created such a call for the labour of those remaining as almost to abolish unemployment and provide regular work at wages higher than ever before enjoyed. In great munition centres contractors found themselves unable to fulfil their contracts, and delays were jeopardizing the prospects of victory by starving the troops of necessary war material. In desperation they approached the Government, explained that the difficulty was largely due to drink, and demanded its prohibition. So great was the alarm that had the Government in the spring of 1915 boldly proposed it, they might have got prohibition with the united support of Parliament and the nation. But until the Control Board (Liquor Traffic) was formed and commenced operations in July, 1915, the only measures taken were those of the military and naval



authorities affecting the army and navy, and one or two futile Acts of Parliament increasing taxation and stopping the sale of immature spirits. With better wages men still got their liquor and paid the increased price. The tale of contracts delayed through hours and days lost in drinking continued. Facilities for drinking, accompanied by exhausting and continuous labour, undoubtedly proved to some men with more money than usual in their pockets a stronger temptation to indulgence than their patriotic feelings could overcome.

The drink bill, which in 1914 (including five months of war before the war-caused demand for labour had developed) had fallen by £2,218,000 to £164,463,000, rose in 1915 to £181,959,000. Of course some of this represents higher taxation, but in spite of the absence overseas of probably 2,000,000 men, those remaining at home consumed 78½ million gallons of pure alcohol, only 6½ millions less than the whole population consumed in 1914. Since the advent of the Control Board noticeable improvements have taken place. The Board now controls areas with a population of 30 millions. Over that area they have made treating illegal, reduced the hours of sale in clubs and public-houses alike to an average of 5½ per day, imposed restrictions on off sales, and prohibited canvassing for orders and sales on credit. At the request of the Naval Authorities they have made the North-West of Scotland a prohibition area. The report issued on May 1st shows over the whole area a reduction in convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales from the 1914 weekly average of 2034 to a weekly average during March, 1915, of 940, a drop of over fifty-three per cent. The corresponding figures for Scotland are 1434 to 794, a drop of over forty-four per cent. But this is by no means the only test. The Departments responsible for the conduct of the war declare that the restrictions imposed by the Board have "increased the efficiency of the Transport service," improved "the discipline, training, and efficiency of soldiers," caused the work of ports and docks "to proceed with improved punctuality and efficiency," and "enabled ships to get away and to proceed to sea with greater dispatch."

The evidence shows that wherever applied these restrictions have produced similar effects on munition workers and on the civil population. The following phrases from reports of the chief police officials in different areas are typical of the whole:—Metropolis: "many fewer drunken persons in the streets"; Newcastle-on-Tyne: "better order in the streets, more comfortable homes, better cared-for children, and better time keeping at works"; Dunfermline:

"more regular timekeeping, better workmanship and greater sobriety."

But the most hopeful feature of all is in the spirit shown by the people, including the workmen who, it was feared, would rebel against being deprived of their accustomed drinking facilities. Take two English districts and one Scottish. Liverpool reports "dock labourers have openly expressed their appreciation of the absence of the temptation to drink"; Derbyshire: "The only complaints that I have heard of are from people who sell drink"; Dunfermline: "The restrictions are appreciated by employers of labour, welcomed by the workpeople, and strongly supported by public opinion." These reports are not by Temperance advocates, but by police officials. Indeed, it is remarkable that the demand for restriction has been most insistent amongst business men and others never before associated with the Temperance movement, and not themselves total abstainers.

The acceptance by the great body of workmen of these restrictions without resentment proves that the patriotic spirit evoked by the war can be used to the lasting material and moral benefit of the whole population. Still, a weekly average that works out at the rate of over ninety thousand convictions a year for two-thirds of the population is still far too high, and shows that restriction alone will not make us temperate in the matter of drink any more than it will in other spheres. More and better alternatives to the public-house are necessary, free from association with alcohol. The high prices of foodstuffs have reduced the purchasing power of the workman's sovereign to 13s. 10d., and lent irresistible power to the demand for increased Old Age Pensions and higher wages. These prices are made higher by the waste of foodstuffs in liquor production. Stoppage of waste is coming to be realized as vital to the shortening and winning of the war. On that ground a memorial demanding prohibition during the period of war and demobilization was presented to the Prime Minister on August 16, bearing over two million signatures gathered in six weeks. Many of the sheets were signed exclusively by workmen in mines, munition works, &c., many exclusively by non-abstainers, and the response showed how widespread is the desire for the removal of liquor facilities and the willingness to sacrifice personal indulgence in the interests of the nation. Moreover, the combined effect of diminished consumption and anticipation of the Output of Beer (Restriction) Act passed in July has been to reduce the quantity cleared for home consumption of beer during the three months April—June by 1,071,910 barrels or

14.35 per cent., and of spirits during the four months April—July by 4,517,000 gallons or 44.29 per cent. as compared with the same months of 1915. With the benefits of partial restriction so patent, it should be inconceivable that after the war we should revert to the old conditions.

Into other aspects of the effect of war on national temperance there is not room to enter here. The raising of the standard of living as expressed in better clothes, furniture, music, &c., made possible by the higher wages of some, indicates true economy, and must make for betterment and improvement. The accusation of extravagance and waste is ludicrous, though it is justified as applied to the outlay on drink. And what of the £77,000,000 invested in War Loans by "small investors"? The real decrease through high prices in the wages of those in less fortunate trades which the war has injured enforces economies more harmful than extravagance, and must lead to underfeeding and decreased vitality, unless the nation prepares to deal with the food supply in such a way as to restore their standard.

A review of all the circumstances gives little ground for pessimism. The furnace of war has refined and strengthened the national character. Apart from the few whose war-made fortunes have made legislation against luxury necessary, the people have safely passed through the moral dangers of the time, and emerged more sober, more moral, more thrifty, and more industrious. Parliament will have to face more complicated and vital problems than any of its predecessors, affecting not only international affairs, but political, educational, and above all economic. If the readjustment of industry, including the retention of opportunity for women in it, can be accomplished without widespread unemployment and distress, a nation will arise more than worthy the great traditions of the past. But there will be changes. The nation that has organized for war must organize for peace.

The State will play a larger part than heretofore in housing, commerce, transport, and industry. Life will be less individualistic, but, it is to be hoped, not less free. The great problem will be to reconcile organization and discipline with personal liberty, and to prevent dependence on State action from hampering individuality and personal initiative. We have had our lesson. If we learn from Germany the value of science, education, thoroughness, and efficiency, and avoid her mistakes by following our ideal of freedom for individuals and States, the British Empire may yet become the friend of all peoples, the guarantor of world peace, and the leader of mankind towards a nobler civilization.

H. G. CHANCELLOR.



